THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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TWO CONVENTIONS.

Massachusetts Republicans and New York Democrats.

BOTH PLATFORMS AND TICKETS.

Flower is the Lucky Man in New York, while Allen Secures the Nomination in Massachusetts—Silver Resolutions Adopted.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—When Chairman Burdett called the Republican convention to order in Tremont Temple at 11:30 o'clock he spoke to one of the largest gatherings that has ever attended the deliberations of the party delegates. The committee on permanent organization reported Henry Cabot Lodge as permanent president with forty-five vice-presidents at large and seventy-eight vice-presidents by districts. Mr. Lodge made a speech of great length, covering most of the national and local questions of the day. He was listened to with the closest attention, frequently receiving generous applause.

The report of the committee on credentials showed that thirty cities and 312 towns were represented in the convention by 1245 out of 1269 delegates.

The Hon. F. T. Greenhalge of Lowell was appointed chairman of the committee on sessions. On motion of Mr. Chamberlin of Cambridge the convention voted that the nominating speeches for governor should not exceed twenty minutes, and the convention then proceeded to ballot.

Ex-Governor John D. Long then rose amid applause, and in a graceful speech presented the name of W. W. Crapo of New Bedford as a candidate for governor. The name was received with enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. Cogswell of Salem then took the platform and amid the greatest excitement and the greatest excitement and cheering, placed in nomination the name of the Hon. Chas. H. Allen of Lowell.

The Hon. F. T. Greenhalge then reported the following platform:

The Republicans of Massachusetts most cordially congratulate President Harrison, on the vigor, wisdom and purity of his administration. The great qualities of courage, firmness and judgment which have marked his course are implicitly relied upon by the country for deliverance from the impending reign of crude and reckless projects of legislation. We congratulate the Republican party and the country also upon the firm maintenance by the present national administration of the principles of civil service reform.

It is a cardinal principle of the Republican party that full and adequate protection should be given to the citizens of every state and territory in the union and it is essential to the government that the right of ballot and purity of elections should be maintained sacred and inviolate.

It is of paramount importance to the whole people to maintain the only true and safe standard of value in money: every dollar issued by the government, whether paper or coin, should be as good as every other dollar. We are unalterably opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver by this country, excepting upon a uniform international ratio to gold and under similar restrictions and conditions, both as to the government and individuals, as prevail in other leading nations of the world. We condemn the Democratic party for its endorsement of free silver in the party platforms of Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and eighteen other states. We again affirm our unwavering fidelity to the American system of protection and our belief in its inestimable value to the interests of this country.

We congratulate the country that the experience of less than a twelve months has already proved that instead of being fraught with disaster, as falsely predicted by our opponents, the tariff legislation of the last congress has resulted in the greatest prosperity to the business interests of every section of the country. The charge of extravagance in pensions we deny; the charge of fulfilling our pledges to the loyal soldiers of the country we admit.

While honesty, intelligence and industry will always find a welcome on these shores, the benefits of our institutions should not be extended to immigrants whose character or condition makes them elements of danger to the very institutions whose shelter they seek.

We favor the most efficient legislation of the restriction, prevention and suppression of the evils arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

At 1:15 p. m. the convention proceeded to a formal ballot for governor. The balloting was completed at 2:25 and a recess taken until 3 p. m., to allow time for counting the ballots.

The result of the ballot was announced when the convention reassembled at 3:28 p. m. The total number of votes cast was 1231. Necessary to a choice 616: Crapo 514, Allen 713, Hale 1, Lodge 1, Greenhalge 1.

Mr. Knowlton of New Bedford moved that the nomination of Allen be made unanimous, which was carried amid tumultuous cheering.

Ex-Governor Brackett in a speech which was frequently applauded, nominated for lieutenant governor the Hon. Wm. H. Hale of Springfield and the nomination was carried by acclamation.

The other nominations of the convention were: For secretary of state, Wm. M. Olin; for state treasurer, Geo. A. Warden; for attorney general, Albert E. Pillsbury.

Mr. Allen was enthusiastically received and addressed the convention. He spoke briefly but to the point, and his remarks were loudly applauded. He was followed by Mr. Hale, who accepted his renomination in a brief speech.

Mr. Turner moved that the nomination of Mr. Kimball for auditor, be made by acclamation. The question was put and Mr. Kimball nominated, with but a few dissenting votes. The convention, then at 5:15 adjourned sine die.

New York Democrats.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—With the decisions made on all contests, with the state solidly seated, with the platform all nailed down to its bed pieces, the delegates retired last night with a purpose to sleep to the latest moment before convention time this morning.

The result was that matters about town, which means about the best of hotels, were slow and sluggish this morning. There seemed to be no burrs of contention to irritate the throngs. There was little anticipation of pyrotechnical scenes in the convention to quicken the political pulse. Breakfast was indolently discussed and duos, trios and squads of delegates sauntered complacently down the hill to the rink barracks from 9 o'clock to 10, when the convention should have been called to order.

As the time approached the gulf-like rink filled more rapidly. The policing of the hall was better than yesterday, and promptly at 10 a. m. the convention was called to order.

THE PLATFORM.

After the decision in regard to the County Democracy was presented the committee on resolutions reported the following platform and its reading began:

First—The Democratic party of the state of New York in convention assembled renews the pledges of its fidelity to the Democratic faith, and as regards national issues, reaffirms the doctrine of the national platforms of 1884 and 1888; endorsed by the popular votes in those years, and overwhelmingly ratified by the popular verdict in the congressional elections of 1890. We now as ever steadfastly adhere to principles of sound finance. We are against the coinage of any dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States, we therefore denounce the new Sherman silver law, under which one-tenth of our gold stock has been exported and all our silver output is cabined up at home, as a false pretense but an hindrance of return to free bi-metallic coinage and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of mono-metallism to another. We therefore unite with the friends of honest money everywhere in stigmatizing the Sherman progressive silver basis law as no solution of the gold and silver question, and as fit appendix to the subsidy and bounty swindle, the McKinley worse-than-war tariff, the Blaine reciprocity humbug, the squandered surplus, the advancing deficit, the defective census, the falsified representation and the revolutionary procedure of the billion-dollar congress—all justly condemned by the people's great uprising last November—a verdict which this time next year will empower Democratic statesmen to guide the people's councils and to execute the people's will.

Section two refers to the late Democratic assembly and the laws passed by it, which were defeated in the Republican senate, blames the Republicans for an incorrect national census, and for the loss of the World's fair to New York, and winds up with the declaration that "We demand a division of the various confused statutes regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors and the enactment of a just, equitable and comprehensive excise law framed in accordance with existing public sentiment as repeatedly manifested. We believe that all revenues, whether license fees or taxes, should belong to the treasurers of the localities under whose authority the licenses are issued, to be applied in reducing the burden of local taxation.

We are opposed to all sumptuary legislation that needlessly interferes with the personal liberty or reasonable customs of the people. We favor the largest liberty for the individual which is consistent with the public welfare. We demand an extension of electoral reform with the view to preventing the profuse expenditure of money by candidates and political committees, but we resolutely oppose any effort to hamper or restrict the constitutional privilege of manhood suffrage and we congratulate the people of the state that by the persistent efforts of the Democratic governor sustained by the Democrats in the legislature in defense of this principle there has been at last wrested from a Republican legislature by force of public sentiment as genuine electoral reform law which guarantees an absolutely secret ballot, which prevents intimidation and corruption, which reserves for workingmen the right to two hours on election day with right to vote without loss of pay for time consumed, which largely diminished the opportunities of candidates to expend money illegitimately, which prescribes a careful system of registration of electors, which imposes heavy penalties for corrupt practices in elections, and which preserves inviolable to every citizen, however humble or unlettered he may be, the right to cast his ballot for whomsoever he may choose for any office within the gift of the people. We favor a revision of the tax laws, whereby personal and corporate property shall be made to bear its full and just burdens.

We favor a continuance of the policy which seems to improve the canal systems of the state and maintains its efficiency.

The interests of labor should be fostered by proper and honest legislation. Honest working men and women should be protected from competition with convict labor. The Republican party having had control of the legislature almost continuously for many years has withheld the necessary legislation required to adequately accomplish such purposes, and in this connection we denounce the failure of the Republicans last winter to enact the so-called Risley bill desired by the working men of the state which had passed the general assembly and had for its object the further restriction of convict labor competition.

We favor legislative provision for a proper exhibit from this state at the World's Fair to be held in Chicago in 1893, and we especially commend the measure to secure that object which was passed by the Democratic assembly last spring, but which a Republican senate with surprising reluctance after its successful efforts to locate the fair in Chicago refused to enact.

The country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land exiled for conscience sake, and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression and expatriation practiced by the Russian government upon its Jewish citizens and we call upon our national government, in the interest of justice to humanity by all just and proper means, to use all proper means and best efforts to bring about the cessation of these cruel prosecutions in the dominions of the czar, and to secure to the oppressed equal rights.

We heartily endorse the able and statesmanlike administration of David B. Hill. As chief executive of the state he has resolutely maintained the principles of the Democratic party and has faithfully contended for the interests of the people. He has ably resisted the aggressions of successive Republican legislators whose object has been only partisan advantage and he has been a firm and unrelenting foe to various forms of corrupt legislation. In his administration of the affairs he has received the praise of the intelligent and conscientious co-operation of his Democratic associates in the state departments. Their joint effort has put the state practically out of debt and left a generous surplus in the treasury. Efficiency and economy have marked their official records. We respectfully submit that this faithful discharge of responsibility justifies a continuation of the trust imposed in the Democratic party of which they have been true representatives.

Upon motion of Mr. Griffin the resolutions were adopted with cheers.

Then Thos. F. Gilroy moved to proceed with nominations and Mayor Porter nominated Roswell P. Flower for governor. In the course of his speech he said that the Democracy of the state at their primaries and district gatherings with a unanimity rarely equaled have pronounced the choice for the person whom they desired to be made their leader by the delegations to the convention. He closed with a sketch of Flower's career. Col. John R. Fellows seconded Flower's nomination for governor on behalf of Tammany. Thomas DeWitt of Kings county, after Fellows finished seconding the nomination of Flower, mounted the platform and placed Fred C. Chapin in nomination for governor. Mr. DeWitt, in placing Mr. Chapin in nomination said: "We shall vote for him at the beginning and we shall vote for him at the last."

Bourke Cockran also seconded the nomination of Flower.

General Catlin of Kings then took the platform and seconded Chapin's nomination. John D. McMahon of Oneida seconded Flowers' nomination.

"If the nominations are now done the chair will order a roll call on the nominating of Mr. Flower," announced Chairman Haines as Mr. McMahon sat down, and Secretary De Freest at once began the call. The first response was for Flower and met with a cheer when D. Cady Herrick's name was called and he shouted "Flower," there was a demonstration. When the names of Henry W. Slocum, Richard Croker and Burt Cockrane were called there were manifestations of applause. The vote stood: 377 cast, 334 for Flower, 43 for Chapin.

Charles J. Adams of Kings, chairman of the delegation, made the nomination unanimous amidst wildest scenes.

Frank Rice was nominated for secretary of state by W. C. Ely of Niagara, and it was made by acclamation.

Elliott F. Danforth was nominated for treasurer by S. W. Dunn of Binghamton and the nomination was made by acclamation.

R. T. Lyon of Bath nominated Frank Campbell of Steuben, and on his motion he was named unanimously for comptroller.

Simon Rosendale of Albany was unanimously nominated for attorney general.

Martin Schenck of Rensselaer was unanimously nominated for surveyor and engineer.

The Irrigation Convention.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 16.—To-day's session of the irrigation congress was devoted to consideration of the report of the committee on resolutions submitted by Chairman Irish of California. It recommends to the convention the discussion of the following topics: "Should congress donate lands outright to the states and territories, or should congress instead make grants in trust? Shall donations or grants in trust be of the arid lands only or include the entire public domain within the states and territories to be benefited, or shall it be limited to a number of acres of both or either? Upon what condition and with what restrictions should a grant in trust be made? What may be imposed upon the states and territories benefited in the form of federal action to compel the preservation of water sources by protecting the forests which guard them? Instead of such grant or donation of land, is it advisable for the federal government to retain the public domain and itself enter upon the work of reclamation of said land and then transfer it to actual settlers?

The congress went into committee of the whole with Senator Stewart of Nevada in the chair. Francis G. Newland of Nevada made a speech of some length.

Mr. Estee of California took exception to the speech. He said congress had not assembled for the purpose of discussing politics, but irrigation. In the main point, however, he agreed with his predecessor. Resolutions providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of $3,60,000, to be expended in irrigation, said bonds to be redeemable in treasury notes issued against them, were offered and laid over for further consideration.

At the afternoon session there were various resolutions offered regarding the disposition of public lands, and a number of speeches were made. Judge Goodwin of The Tribune, Senator Warren of Wyoming, W. E. Mills and John P. Irish were the chief orators.

Officials Refuse to Talk.

DENVER, Sept. 16.—There has for some time been much talk to the effect that the Denver and Rio Grande road was gradually being bought under Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe influences. The story is now current that since Chairman Coppell of the Denver and Rio Grande and President Manvel of the Santa Fe met in Denver a few days ago an alliance has been effected which makes the Rio Grande in effect a feeder for the Santa Fe system. This is practically a combination against the Burlington, Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island. Officials of the Denver and Rio Grande here will not admit the truth of the story, neither will they deny it, but one said that a few days would show some startling developments.

A Stay of Execution.

DENVER, Sept. 17.—It is likely that the Pueblo murderer, Davis, will be granted another stay of execution. The sixty days' reprieve granted by the governor has nearly expired and the supreme court has not yet been able to hear the arguments on the writ of error. The defense will petition the governor for a further extension of time.

MEXICO INVADED.

A Filibustering Expedition Starts from Texas.

A BAD MAN GOES TO WAR.

With an Army of Fifty Men He Crosses the Rio Grande—The Mexican and United States Troops are Looking Out for Him.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Sept. 16.—Catarino G. Garcia, the Mexican renegade who has been running a newspaper in Duval county, Tex., in which he viciously attacked the government of Mexico, crossed the Rio Grande with 100 well armed and mounted men last night, his avowed object being to start a revolution. He expects a strong reinforcement from the other side. The movement creates considerable excitement in Matamoras, and the officials are using the wires freely.

MORE DETAILS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—The Picayune's San Antonio, Tex., special says: The report, direct and authentic, of an incipient revolution movement in Mexico, was received here to-day. Capt. [illegible] Randall, [illegible] infantry, commander of Fort Ringgold, wired General Stanley to-day that the notorious C. G. Garcia had crossed the Rio Grande from Starr county into Mexico with fifty armed men for the purpose of inciting a revolution.

He crossed fourteen miles below Rio Grande City to the town of San Francisco. General Stanley ordered Randall to take a detachment of cavalry to investigate the case, to patrol the river and cut off the retreat of the band in case they returned.

The Mexican authorities at San Miguel have been wired and they are in pursuit of the invaders. Garcia is a professional disturber, bandit and raider. He is a desperate character who once held power in Tamaulipas, but has been out with the government for many years. He has been wanted in Starr county, Tex., for his misdeeds and escaped a body of rangers about six weeks ago, when he crossed from Mexico to organize. It is said he formed his plans and started on his raid this time from Chaco Alamonte in Starr county.

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 17.—The revolution along the northern border of Mexico is becoming more serious than was expected and General Stanley, commander of the department of Texas, received the following telegram from Captain Randall of Fort Ringgold: "The scout sent out yesterday has returned. Lieutenant Langhorne reports that he went to Gone's ranch, eighteen miles from here and found that a party of about sixty men had crossed on the night of the 15th. They came from Palito Blanco, eighty miles north of the crossing. Many of them were Mexicans from Camargo and commanded by C. A. Garcia. A large body of Mexican troops is in pursuit engaged them yesterday near San Miguel. The Mexican troops were engaged yesterday with the revolutionists at Migre, seventeen miles from here. I have a report that there was trouble yesterday at Guerrero, but am not acquainted with the particulars."

The wires on the Mexican side, which were cut, are now repaired. The revolutionists were last heard of at the Alzatica ranch, near Camargo, with a force of 100 men going west into the interior. A deputy United States marshal is said to be with them. Troops from Matamoras and Reynosa are in pursuit.

AN EMISSARY AT LAREDO.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—The Times-Democrat correspondent at Laredo, Tex., telegraphs as follows: Last night while the plaza in the city of Nuevo Laredo was crowded with people some parties unknown distributed among the crowd a dodger called a "Plan of Revolution." It sets forth that Mexico was in the toils of a second Santa Ana, referring to President Diaz, and all liberty loving people should join in a revolution to secure his overthrow. The plan went on to name Catarina Garcia as chief leader of the revolution and Cruz Sandoval of border fame as commander in chief of the army. Sandoval is the man who crossed the river near here some months ago with seven men and was scooped by the civil authorities.

Garcia is also the possessor of an unsavory reputation and his record here is anything but enviable. He recently published a small paper on a ranch in Nueces county, and is now wanted for libel on account of an article published in that paper.

The general opinion here is that the whole affair is a hoax. The reports sent out last night that Garcia had crossed to Mexico with fifty men is discredited. It is known that Sandoval is not with him, but is in Galveston or New Orleans.

A FIGHT REPORTED.

The Picayune's Brownsville, Tex., special says: The best information here shows that 100 men crossed the river near Guir and Camargo. They cut the telegraph wires but communication was restored to-day. The revolutionists have had a fight with a squad of armed customs guards near San Miguel and lost some of their horses. No one was hurt as far as known.

Mahone Charged With Treachery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The members of a committee appointed at a conference of Virginia Republicans here yesterday, put out a call to-night for a Republican state convention to be held at Roanoke, Va., October 1. The document ignores Gen. Mahone. Mahone's chairmanship of the Republican state committee and refers to him as being responsible for an act of political treason in advising Virginia Republicans to support the candidates of another party. Democrats are arraigned as the enemies of the south. The call advises the holding of the county conventions to select delegates for the general gathering at Roanoke. The call is signed by Col. E. C. Parsons, Major Edward McMahon, Gen. [illegible] Rolles, Col. C. C. Tompkins, Chas. [illegible] Lee, [illegible] Lyman, Jacob Yost, G. E. Bowden and Major O. [illegible] Hine.

Members of the committee say to-night that they have taken no steps to depose General Mahone of his committee. They regard him as having committed that act himself and to have practically abandoned the state. They have passed no resolutions and taken no action beyond providing the way to secure an honest expression of public opinion. They do not even assume to say what that expression will be. The feeling west of the Blue Ridge appears to be determined that whatever orders may come from Petersburg, our committees cannot pass the resolution that the state is given over to anarchy and that we cannot abandon the contest in which we have been steadily gaining ground for the last ten years. Our party consists principally either of laboring men or of men connected with mines and manufactures. The office-holders and office-seekers, although omnipresent, constitute a small proportion of the party itself. All the proposed convention is likely to do is to appoint a committee to take temporary charge of affairs until a permanent organization in the state can be effected. In the meantime, there is no objection to the present chairman commanding the forces in retreat. The effort sought to be made now is to stop the stampede and save the standards.

Nebraska Democrats.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 16.—The great struggle in the Democratic convention which assembles here to-morrow evening will be over a resolution to endorse the course of ex-Governor Boyd in vetoing the Newberry maximum freight rate bill. On everything else the convention will probably be most harmonious. Judge [illegible] Broady of Beatrice will probably be nominated by acclamation for justice of the supreme court. The only name mentioned for regent is that of Francis Brogan of Omaha. When it comes to endorsing Boyd there will be bitter opposition, with a strong probability that the resolution will fail of passage. It has been settled that the platform will demand reduction in railroad rates. Boyd's friends will claim that the Newberry bill was unreasonable, and for that reason Governor Boyd was not pledged to approve it on a platform which declared for a reasonable maximum rate bill.

A Charlie Ross Case.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—Government detective W. C. Agnus left for Portland, Ore., to-night with little Harry C. Whitbeck, aged 7, who was kidnaped from the residence of his father, George W. Whitbeck, a millionaire, of Portland, six years ago. At the time of the kidnapping Harry was only 14 months old. No clue of the child was found till six months ago, when the detective got a clue at Omaha, followed it up to Homestead, six miles from this city, and located the boy in the family of a mill worker named Long. He recognized the child by a birth mark. The woman who brought the boy to the Long family died some time ago.

Mr. Whitbeck has spent $80,000 looking for the boy. The detective will receive $5,000 reward.

Colorado Masons' Grand Lodge.

DENVER, Sept. 16.—At this morning's session of the Colorado Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. there were a number more delegates present than yesterday, there being several late arrivals. A charter was granted to the new Yampa lodge at Craig, Routt county, [illegible] M. Darnell, worthy master. The grand lodges of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, were recognized. The bogus grand lodge recently organized in Ohio was repudiated. The following appointments were then made: Grand Chaplain, A. L. Williams; grand orator, [illegible] Herron; grand lecturer, W. D. Price; grand marshal, Henry T. West; J. G. D., W. W. Roller; S. G. S., Richard Harvey; J. G. S., W. G. Adams; grand tyler, Thomas Linton. The installation of officers occurred at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

This evening a grand banquet will be given by Temple Lodge No. 84, and to-morrow the Grand Royal Arch chapter will meet.

Republican National Committee Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Mr. M. H. De Young, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle and a member of the National Republican Executive committee, arrived here last night from New York in company with General Clarkson. To a Post reporter Mr. De Young said: "The executive committee will shortly call a meeting of the national committee which will determine the time and and place of holding our national convention. The convention will be held within six months of the meeting of the national committee so as to avoid the extreme summer heat that worried us so bad at Chicago last time. The committee will doubtless convene here in November and so the convention will take place some time during the month of May, 1892.

Train Robbers in Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—The dispatch from Muskogee I. T., says: The Missouri, Kansas and Texas south-bound passenger train was held up and the express car robbed at 9:30 o'clock last night at Leliaetta, four miles north of Wagoner. The robbers covered the train officials with their pistols and two of their number entered the express car. They ordered the express man to open the large steel safe which he was unable to do and it took considerable arguing before he could convince the robbers of his utter inability to comply. They thereupon dumped the small iron chest which contained $2,560 out of the express car door and breaking it open took the entire amount.

A Close Traffic Arrangement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The reports from Denver of a deal between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Denver and Rio Grande roads, are confirmed by the Atchison officials here, who state that an alliance has been formed between the two systems but that no lease or consolidation will be made because both are prohibited by the laws of Colorado. On this account, it is stated, the arrangement is ostensibly in the shape of a close traffic agreement.

He Sassed the Government.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Sept. 17.—A. S. Bradley, who owns a farm in Taylor county on which there is a mortgage, received a blank from the census department asking for particulars. He refused to respond, but instead sent a letter to Mr. Porter at Washington to mind his own affairs. Bradley's letter was forwarded to the federal authorities in Iowa resulting in his arrest. Commissioner Hunter of this city held him in the sum of $200 to await the action of the federal grand jury.

IRRIGATION.

The Salt Lake Convention Closes its Labors.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

They Favor the Cession of Arid Lands to the States and Territories, the Money from Their Sale to be Applied to Irrigation.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 17.—The irrigation congress closed its labors to-day after a busy session. The first thing taken under consideration at the morning session was the report of the committee on resolutions, which was as follows:

Resolved, That this congress is in favor of granting in trust to the states and territories all lands, part of the public domain within such states and territories, excepting mineral lands, for the purpose of developing irrigation to render the lands now arid, fertile and capable of supporting population.

Resolved, That said grant of lands should be made by the United States, conditional that the state or territory receiving the benefits shall use the funds derived from the sale or lease of such lands to promote the reclamation of arid lands; and the surplus remaining to be added to the school fund in the state or territory in which the surplus occurs.

Resolved, That the trust so created shall be so conducted as to secure to the ownership of the irrigable land to actual settlers in suitable holdings.

The discussion on this was most protracted, some of the members being in favor of adopting certain restrictions in the number of acres to be granted. After a lengthy discussion the following was adopted as the result of the deliberations of the convention:

Resolved, That this congress is in favor of granting in trust upon such conditions as shall best serve the public interest to the states and territories needful of irrigation all lands now part of the public domain within such states and territories, excepting mineral lands for the purpose of developing irrigation to render the lands now arid, fertile and capable of supporting a population.

Upon the request of the Kansas delegation the following was also adopted:

Resolved, That it is justly due the people of Montana, the Dakotas, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, who have paid into the United States a million dollars in the purchase of those lands, and have expended other millions in fruitless attempts to farm them without irrigation that a portion of the funds so paid should be expended in securing to such lands the benefits of irrigation.

As a committee to carry out the action of the congress and prepare a memorial to congress the convention appointed the following committee: C. C. Wright of California, Platt Rogers of Colorado, A. D. Foote of Idaho, A. W. Stubbs of Kansas, J. C. Bodkin of Montana, John Abbott of Nebraska, S. D. Hewitzer of New Mexico, [illegible] H. Hamilton of Oregon, [illegible] H. Bailey of South Dakota, Walter Gresham of Texas, W. H. King of Utah, Frank Bond of Wyoming, and C. W. Irish of Nevada.

The executive committee consists of Isaac Trumers of California, A. W. Hagar of Idaho, J. W. Gregory of Kansas, W. A. Clark of Montana, Jas. Stephenson of Nebraska, W. H. Poor of New Mexico, [illegible] B. Huntington of Oregon, H. H. Bailey of South Dakota, Monigan Jones of Texas, Edward P. Meade of Wyoming, Francis G. Newland of Nevada, W. A. Smythe of Utah.

The next place of meeting will be designated by call from the executive committee.

A Decision Against Davis.

DENVER, Sept. 17.—W. H. Davis, the condemned murderer from Pueblo, had his case presented to the supreme court in chambers this morning and the judges at 11 o'clock announced that the application for a supersedeas was denied and unless the governor shall commute the sentence of execution Davis will be hanged in the penitentiary at Canon City during the next eight days.

The crime for which Davis was sentenced was the shooting of his aged mother, Mrs. Carrie Armsby, the shot proving fatal, and for murdering James Arnold, a lodger in the house, at the same time.

Paid for Politeness.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 17.—A special to the Chronicle from Wilson N. C., says: "Last fall a wealthy northern gentleman visited Rocky Mount. He was very fond of hunting and Mr. C. H. Harris, ex-editor of the Rocky Mount Plaindealer, lent the stranger his dogs and showed him numerous courtesies. The stranger dropped dead on Monday and when his will was opened it was found that he had bequeathed Mr. Harris $100,000 for courtesies and favors shown him, to be paid by his executors in United States currency. Mr. Harris left to-day to get the money."

A Missionary Vessel Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The mystery surrounding the fate of the schooner Pannonia, so long overdue at this port from the Marshall islands, is at last cleared up. The vessel sailed for San Francisco in May laden with a general cargo and had a crew of seven, and also had on board Captain Lovedale's wife and three children. Several missionaries had taken passage on the Pannonia to this city. The schooner was wrecked on a reef to the northwest of the Hawaiian islands and every person on board was drowned.

A Defaulter Arrested.

MARSHFIELD, Ogn., Sept. 17.—Edward Albertson, the defaulting secretary of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Tacoma and Fred. Chandler, his accomplice, were arrested last night four miles below Gardiner, Ogn. Chandler talks freely and exonerates all others except himself and Albertson from complicity in the robbery, but will not give the details leading up to the robbery of the bank.

Holy Coat Miracles.

TREVES, Sept. 17.—Among the miracles asserted to have been performed by the Holy Coat, are the curing of the withered arm of an abbess, the restoration of the sight of blind people and the curing of cripples. Each case is declared to be supported by medical testimony, but the details will not be published until the exhibition of the relic is finished.

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TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	2	43	S. Palmer Lake	$2 75	$0 10
	3	43	"	2 75	10
	4	43	"	2 75	10
	5	43	"	2 75	10
	6	43	"	2 75	10
	7	43	"	2 75	10
	8	43	"	2 75	10
	9	43	"	2 75	10
	10	43	"	2 75	10
	11	43	"	2 75	10
	12	43	"	2 75	10
	13	43	"	2 75	10
	14	43	"	2 75	10
	15	43	"	2 75	10
	16	43	"	2 75	10
	17	43	"	2 75	10
	1	44	"	2 75	10
	2	44	"	2 75	10
	3	44	"	2 75	10
	4	44	"	2 75	10
	5	44	"	2 75	10
	6	44	"	2 75	10
	1	45	"	2 75	10
	2	45	"	2 75	10
	3	45	"	2 75	10
	4	45	"	2 75	10
	5	45	"	2 75	10
	6	45	"	2 75	10
	7	45	"	2 75	10
	8	45	"	2 75	10
	9	45	"	2 75	10
	10	45	"	2 75	10
	11	45	"	2 75	10
	12	45	"	2 75	10
	13	45	"	2 75	10
	14	45	"	2 75	10
	15	45	"	2 75	10
	16	45	"	2 75	10
	17	45	"	2 75	10
	18	45	"	2 75	10
	19	45	"	2 75	10
	20	45	"	2 75	10
	1	46	"	2 75	10
	2	46	"	2 75	10
	3	46	"	2 75	10
	4	46	"	2 75	10
	5	46	"	2 75	10
	6	46	"	2 75	10
	7	46	"	2 75	10
	8	46	"	2 75	10
	9	46	"	2 75	10
	10	46	"	2 75	10
	11	46	"	2 75	10
	12	46	"	2 75	10
	13	46	"	2 75	10
	14	46	"	2 75	10
	15	46	"	2 75	10
	16	46	"	2 75	10
	17	46	"	2 75	10
	18	46	"	2 75	10
	19	46	"	2 75	10
	20	46	"	2 75	10
	1	47	"	2 75	10
	2	47	"	2 75	10
	3	47	"	2 75	10
	4	47	"	2 75	10
	5	47	"	2 75	10
	6	47	"	2 75	10
	7	47	"	2 75	10
	8	47	"	2 75	10
	9	47	"	2 75	10
	10	47	"	2 75	10
	11	47	"	2 75	10
	12	47	"	2 75	10
	13	47	"	2 75	10
	14	47	"	2 75	10
	15	47	"	2 75	10
	16	47	"	2 75	10
	17	47	"	2 75	10
	18	47	"	2 75	10
	19	47	"	2 75	10
	20	47	"	2 75	10
	1	48	"	2 75	10
	2	48	"	2 75	10
	3	48	"	2 75	10
	4	48	"	2 75	10
	5	48	"	2 75	10
	6	48	"	2 75	10
	7	48	"	2 75	10
	8	48	"	2 75	10
	9	48	"	2 75	10
	10	48	"	2 75	10
	11	48	"	2 75	10
	12	48	"	2 75	10
	13	48	"	2 75	10
	14	48	"	2 75	10
	15	48	"	2 75	10
	16	48	"	2 75	10
	17	48	"	2 75	10
	18	48	"	2 75	10
	19	48	"	2 75	10
	20	48	"	2 75	10
	1	49	"	2 75	10
	2	49	"	2 75	10
	3	49	"	2 75	10
	4	49	"	2 75	10
	5	49	"	2 75	10
	6	49	"	2 75	10
	7	49	"	2 75	10
	8	49	"	2 75	10
	9	49	"	2 75	10
	10	49	"	2 75	10
	11	49	"	2 75	10
	12	49	"	2 75	10
	13	49	"	2 75	10
	14	49	"	2 75	10
	15	49	"	2 75	10
	16	49	"	2 75	10
	17	49	"	2 75	10
	18	49	"	2 75	10
	19	49	"	2 75	10
	20	49	"	2 75	10
	1	50	"	2 75	10
	2	50	"	2 75	10
	3	50	"	2 75	10
	4	50	"	2 75	10
	5	50	"	2 75	10
	6	50	"	2 75	10
	7	50	"	2 75	10
	8	50	"	2 75	10
	9	50	"	2 75	10
	10	50	"	2 75	10
	11	50	"	2 75	10
	12	50	"	2 75	10
	13	50	"	2 75	10
	14	50	"	2 75	10
	15	50	"	2 75	10
	16	50	"	2 75	10
	17	50	"	2 75	10
	18	50	"	2 75	10
	19	50	"	2 75	10
	20	50	"	2 75	10
	1	51	"	2 75	10
	2	51	"	2 75	10
	3	51	"	2 75	10
	4	51	"	2 75	10
	5	51	"	2 75	10
	6	51	"	2 75	10
	7	51	"	2 75	10
	8	51	"	2 75	10
	9	51	"	2 75	10
	10	51	"	2 75	10
	11	51	"	2 75	10
	12	51	"	2 75	10
	13	51	"	2 75	10
	14	51	"	2 75	10
	15	51	"	2 75	10
	16	51	"	2 75	10
	17	51	"	2 75	10
	18	51	"	2 75	10
	19	51	"	2 75	10
	20	51	"	2 75	10
	1	52	"	2 75	10
	2	52	"	2 75	10
	3	52	"	2 75	10
	4	52	"	2 75	10
	5	52	"	2 75	10

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	6	52	S. Palmer Lake	$2 75	$0 10
	7	52	"	2 75	10
	8	52	"	2 75	10
	9	52	"	2 75	10
	10	52	"	2 75	10
	11	52	"	2 75	10
	12	52	"	2 75	10
	13	52	"	2 75	10
	14	52	"	2 75	10
	15	52	"	2 75	10
	16	52	"	2 75	10
	17	52	"	2 75	10
	18	52	"	2 75	10
	19	52	"	2 75	10
	20	52	"	2 75	10
	1	53	"	2 75	10
	2	53	"	2 75	10
	3	53	"	2 75	10
	4	53	"	2 75	10
	5	53	"	2 75	10
	6	53	"	2 75	10
	7	53	"	2 75	10
	8	53	"	2 75	10
	9	53	"	2 75	10
	10	53	"	2 75	10
	11	53	"	2 75	10
	12	53	"	2 75	10
	13	53	"	2 75	10
	14	53	"	2 75	10
	15	53	"	2 75	10
	16	53	"	2 75	10
	17	53	"	2 75	10
	18	53	"	2 75	10
	19	53	"	2 75	10
	20	53	"	2 75	10
	7 to 12	54	"	[illegible] 00	[illegible]
	1	55	"	2 75	10
	2	55	"	2 75	10
	3	55	"	2 75	10
	4	55	"	2 75	10
	5	55	"	2 75	10
	6	55	"	2 75	10
	7	55	"	2 75	10
	8	55	"	2 75	10
	9	55	"	2 75	10
	10	55	"	2 75	10
	11	55	"	2 75	10
	12	55	"	2 75	10
	13	55	"	2 75	10
	14	55	"	2 75	10
	15	55	"	2 75	10
	16	55	"	2 75	10
	17	55	"	2 75	10
	18	55	"	2 75	10
	19	55	"	2 75	10
	20	55	"	2 75	10
	1	56	"	2 75	10
	2	56	"	2 75	10
	3	56	"	2 75	10
	4	56	"	2 75	10
	5	56	"	2 75	10
	6	56	"	2 75	10
	7	56	"	2 75	10
	8	56	"	2 75	10
	9	56	"	2 75	10
	10	56	"	2 75	10
	11	56	"	2 75	10
	12	56	"	2 75	10
	13	56	"	2 75	10
	14	56	"	2 75	10
	15	56	"	2 75	10
	16	56	"	2 75	10
	17	56	"	2 75	10
	18	56	"	2 75	10
	19	56	"	2 75	10
	20	56	"	2 75	10
	1	57	"	2 75	10
	2	57	"	2 75	10
	3	57	"	2 75	10
	4	57	"	2 75	10
	5	57	"	2 75	10
	6	57	"	2 75	10
	7	57	"	2 75	10
	8	57	"	2 75	10
	9	57	"	2 75	10
	10	57	"	2 75	10
	11	57	"	2 75	10
	12	57	"	2 75	10
	13	57	"	2 75	10
	14	57	"	2 75	10
	15	57	"	2 75	10
	16	57	"	2 75	10
	17	57	"	2 75	10
	18	57	"	2 75	10
	19	57	"	2 75	10
	20	57	"	2 75	10
	1	58	"	2 75	10
	2	58	"	2 75	10
	3	58	"	2 75	10
	4	58	"	2 75	10
	5	58	"	2 75	10
	6	58	"	2 75	10
	7	58	"	2 75	10
	8	58	"	2 75	10
	9	58	"	2 75	10
	10	58	"	2 75	10
	11	58	"	2 75	10
	12	58	"	2 75	10
	13	58	"	2 75	10
	14	58	"	2 75	10
	15	58	"	2 75	10
	16	58	"	2 75	10
	17	58	"	2 75	10
	18	58	"	2 75	10
	19	58	"	2 75	10
	20	58	"	2 75	10
	1	59	"	2 75	10
	2	59	"	2 75	10
	3	59	"	2 75	10
	4	59	"	2 75	10
	5	59	"	2 75	10
	6	59	"	2 75	10
	7	59	"	2 75	10
	8	59	"	2 75	10
	9	59	"	2 75	10
	10	59	"	2 75	10
	11	59	"	2 75	10
	12	59	"	2 75	10
	13	59	"	2 75	10
	14	59	"	2 75	10
	15	59	"	2 75	10
	16	59	"	2 75	10
	17	59	"	2 75	10
	1	60	"	2 75	10
	2	60	"	2 75	10
	3	60	"	2 75	10
	4	60	"	2 75	10
	5	60	"	2 75	10
	6	60	"	2 75	10
	7	60	"	2 75	10
	8	60	"	2 75	10
	9	60	"	2 75	10
	10	60	"	2 75	10
	11	60	"	2 75	10
	12	60	"	2 75	10
	13	60	"	2 75	10
	14	60	"	2 75	10
	15	60	"	2 75	10
	16	60	"	2 75	10
	17	60	"	2 75	10
	18	60	"	2 75	10
	19	60	"	2 75	10
	20	60	"	2 75	10
	1	61	"	2 75	10
	2	61	"	2 75	10
	3	61	"	2 75	10
	4	61	"	2 75	10
	5	61	"	2 75	10
	6	61	"	2 75	10
	7	61	"	2 75	10
	8	61	"	2 75	10
	9	61	"	2 75	10
	10	61	"	2 75	10
	11	61	"	2 75	10
	12	61	"	2 75	10
	13	61	"	2 75	10
	14	61	"	2 75	10

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	15	61	S. Palmer Lake	$2 75	$0 10
	16	61	"	2 75	10
	17	61	"	2 75	10
	18	61	"	2 75	10
	19	61	"	2 75	10
	20	61	"	2 75	10
	1	62	"	2 75	10
	2	62	"	2 75	10
	3	62	"	2 75	10
	4	62	"	2 75	10
	5	62	"	2 75	10
	6	62	"	2 75	10
	7	62	"	2 75	10
	8	62	"	2 75	10
	9	62	"	2 75	10
	10	62	"	2 75	10
	11	62	"	2 75	10
	12	62	"	2 75	10
	13	62	"	2 75	10
	14	62	"	2 75	10
	15	62	"	2 75	10
	16	62	"	2 75	10
	17	62	"	2 75	10
	18	62	"	2 75	10
	19	62	"	2 75	10
	20	62	"	2 75	10
	1	63	"	2 75	10
	2	63	"	2 75	10
	3	63	"	2 75	10
	4	63	"	2 75	10
	5	63	"	2 75	10
	6	63	"	2 75	10
	7	63	"	2 75	10
	8	63	"	2 75	10
	9	63	"	2 75	10
	10	63	"	2 75	10
	11	63	"	2 75	10
	12	63	"	2 75	10
	13	63	"	2 75	10
	14	63	"	2 75	10
	15	63	"	2 75	10
	16	63	"	2 75	10
	17	63	"	2 75	10
	18	63	"	2 75	10
	19	63	"	2 75	10
	20	63	"	2 75	10
	1	64	"	2 75	10
	2	64	"	2 75	10
	3	64	"	2 75	10
	4	64	"	2 75	10
	5	64	"	2 75	10
	6	64	"	2 75	10
	7	64	"	2 75	10
	8	64	"	2 75	10
	9	64	"	2 75	10
	10	64	"	2 75	10
	1	65	"	2 75	10
	2	65	"	2 75	10
	3	65	"	2 75	10
	4	65	"	2 75	10
	5	65	"	2 75	10
	6	65	"	2 75	10
	7	65	"	2 75	10
	8	65	"	2 75	10
	9	65	"	2 75	10
	10	65	"	2 75	10
	11	65	"	2 75	10
	12	65	"	2 75	10
	13	65	"	2 75	10
	14	65	"	2 75	10
	15	65	"	2 75	10
	16	65	"	2 75	10
	1	66	"	2 75	10
	2	66	"	2 75	10
	3	66	"	2 75	10
	4	66	"	2 75	10
	5	66	"	2 75	10
	6	66	"	2 75	10
	7	66	"	2 75	10
	8	66	"	2 75	10
	9	66	"	2 75	10
	10	66	"	2 75	10
	11	66	"	2 75	10
	12	66		[illegible]	10
	13	66	"	[illegible]	10
	14	66	"	[illegible] 75	10
	15	66	"	[illegible] 75	10
	16	66	"	2 75	10
	17	66	"	2 75	10
	18	66	"	2 75	10
	19	66	"	2 75	10
	20	66	"	2 75	10
	1	67	"	2 75	10
	2	67	"	2 75	10
	3	67	"	2 75	10
	4	67	"	2 75	10
	5	67	"	2 75	10
	6	67	"	2 75	10
	7	67	"	2 75	10
	8	67	"	2 75	10
	9	67	"	2 75	10
	10	67	"	2 75	10
	11	67	"	2 75	10
	12	67	"	2 75	10
	13	67	"	2 75	10
	14	67	"	2 75	10
	15	67	"	2 75	10
	16	67	"	2 75	10
	17	67	"	2 75	10
	18	67	"	2 75	10
	19	67	"	2 75	10
	20	67	"	2 75	10
	1	68	"	2 75	10
	2	68	"	2 75	10
	3	68	"	2 75	10
	4	68	"	2 75	10
	5	68	"	2 75	10
	6	68	"	2 75	10
	7	68	"	2 75	10
	8	68	"	2 75	10
	9	68	"	2 75	10
	10	68	"	2 75	10
	11	68	"	2 75	10
	12	68	"	2 75	10
	13	68	"	2 75	10
	14	68	"	2 75	10
	15	68	"	2 75	10
	16	68	"	2 75	10
	17	68	"	2 75	10
	18	68	"	2 75	10
	19	68	"	2 75	10
	20	68	"	2 75	10
	1	69	"	2 75	10
	2	69	"	2 75	10
	3	69	"	2 75	10
	4	69	"	2 75	10
	5	69	"	2 75	10
	6	69	"	2 75	10
	7	69	"	2 75	10
	8	69	"	2 75	10
	9	69	"	2 75	10
	10	69	"	2 75	10
	11	69	"	2 75	10
	12	69	"	2 75	10
	13	69	"	2 75	10
	14	69	"	2 75	10
	15	69	"	2 75	10
	16	69	"	2 75	10
	17	69	"	2 75	10
	18	69	"	2 75	10
	19	69	"	2 75	10
	20	69	"	2 75	10
	1	70	"	2 75	10
	2	70	"	2 75	10
	3	70	"	2 75	10
	4	70	"	2 75	10
	5	70	"	2 75	10
	6	70	"	2 75	10
	7	70	"	2 75	10
	8	70	"	2 75	10
	9	70	"	2 75	10
	10	70	"	2 75	10
	11	70	"	2 75	10
	12	70	"	2 75	10
	13	70	"	2 75	10
	14	70	"	2 75	10
	15	70	"	2 75	10

MANITOU—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Richards, S. J.	5	17	Fairview	[illegible]	[illegible] 02
	26	17	"		2
	27	17	"		2
	25	17	"		2
	29	17	"		2
	30	17	"		2
	31	17	"		2
	8	18	"		2
	9	18	"		2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	35	18	"		2
	36	18	"		2
	37	18	"		2
	38	18	"		2
	39	18	"		2
	40	18	"		2
	[illegible]	19	"		2
	2	19	"		2
	3	19	"		2
	[illegible]2	19	"		2
	[illegible]3	19	"		2
	[illegible]	20	"		2
	6	20	"		2
	[illegible]	20	"		2
	8	20	"		2
	19	20	"		2
	20	20	"		2
Rich, C. [illegible]	3	C	Hal's Sub.	200	7 90
Scriven, Jennie	[illegible]3	A	H. & E. Sub.	200	7 90
Smith, Geo. C	19	B	"	150	5 93
Slocamb, Miss E. E.	9	5	Man. Springs	1,575	62 22
Scott, Jane	n ½ of 9	6		[illegible]50	2 98
Sumner, Geo. A	[illegible]		Sumner	28	1 10
	2		"	28	1 10
	3		"	28	1 10
	[illegible]		"	28	1 10
	5		"	28	1 10
	7		"	28	1 10
	8		"	28	1 10
	9		"	28	1 10
	[illegible]		"	28	1 10
Wortman, F. B	19	9	Man. Springs	125	4 94
	20	9	"	125	4 94
Yoacum, W. P.	[illegible] and 5	25	"	200	7 90
Unknown	9	A	H. & E. Sub.	250	9 37
	25	B	"	200	7 90
	13	C	Manitou Heights	100	3 95
	[illegible]	C	"	50	1 97
	2	C	"	25	99
	14	C	"	30	1 19
	15	C	"	40	1 58
	e ½ of 15	C	"	50	1 98
	14		Capital Hi	150	5 92
	15		"	50	1 98
	16		"	125	4 94
	22		Fairview	10	39
	3	2	"	10	39
	[illegible]	2	"	10	39
	3	5	"	10	39
	5	5	"	10	39
	30	5	"	10	39
	31	6	"	10	39
	32	6	"	10	39
	3	8	"	10	39
	4	8	"	10	39
	5	8	"	10	39
	[illegible]	28	Man. Springs	150	5 93

TOWN OF COLORADO CITY

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Barron, Geo. W	28, 29 and e 15 ft of 30	196		$ 30	$1 41
Bracy, C. F.	8	119	Stump's	15	70
	9	119	"	15	70
	10	119	"	15	70
	11	119	"	15	70
	12	119	"	15	70
	12	148	"	25	1 17
	13	148	"	25	1 17
	14	148	"	25	1 17
	15	148	"	25	1 17
	16	148	"	25	1 17
	31, 22 and w 15 ft of 30	196	"	25	1 23
Banning, Edson	21, 22	151	"	90	4 23
Bell, Katie	10	185		825	38 77
Bott, Anthony	25 and 26	236		350	16 45
	1 and 2	254		500	23 50
	13 and 14	278		20	94
Courter, F. A	29	110	Stump's	[illegible]95	15 22
	30	110	"	[illegible]95	15 22
	31	110	"	[illegible]95	15 22
	32	110	"	[illegible]95	15 22
Dallas, W. R.	[illegible]	151	Love and Guy's	10	47
Davidson, S.	9	143		50	2 35
Furgerson, R. E.	12 and 13	151	Love and Guy's	450	22 15
Fleming, Robt. C.	3	179		375	17 62
Foushee, Mrs. Lizzie	20 and 21	149		425	19 29
Fowler & Jones	27	225		50	2 35
Gehering, Emil	12	146		10	47
	28	147		10	47
	29	147		10	47
	30	147		10	47
	31	147		10	47
	32	147		10	47
Innas, W. R. K	8	254	Bott's 2d	50	1 85
Pennell, M. E.	19 and e ½ of 20	157		[illegible]	25 [illegible]
Reed, John A	14 and 15	186		550	25 85
Stevens, L. N.	1 and 2	3	Sly's	100	4 70
Stump, Alvin	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	119		690	32 43
Young, M. M	15	186	L & Q	75	3 52
Unknown	w 30 ft of 19	110		20	94
	20	110		40	1 88
	25	110		40	1 88
	30	122		20	94
	6	142		50	2 35
	7	143		350	16 45
	8	143		50	2 35
	5	154	L & Q	20	94
	[illegible]	154	"	20	94
	16	154	"	20	94
	18	154	"	20	94
	31	154	"	20	94
	[illegible]	156	"	50	2 35
	15	156	"	50	2 35
	16	156	"	250	11 75
	25	256	Bott's 2d	300	14 10
	6	250		50	2 35
	10	107		10	47

COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Adams, John	3	2	Young's Sub.	$50	$1 67
Andrew, A. S.	[illegible]	20	Grandview	25	83
	2	20	"	25	83
	3	20	"	25	83
	4	20	"	25	83
	5	20	"	25	83
	6	20	"	25	83
	7	20	"	25	83
	8	20	"	25	83
Bradley, W. R.	und ½ of s 150 ft of n 200 ft of w 190 ft	219	Cheyenne	375	12 49
Brant, J. Z	[illegible]	2	Rock Island	625	[illegible]
Bradbury, Rebecca	15 and 16	212		550	[illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Bridges, Mary	10	281	Monument	$ 75	$3 00
	[illegible]	282	"	75	3 00
Butler, Florence A	s 16½ ft of w 100 ft of 1 and n 16½ ft of w 100 ft of 2	326		75	2 50
Casey, Mrs. Mary E.	20 and n ½ of 21	261		130	4 32
Curtis, [illegible]	w ½ 8	744		300	10 00
Davis, [illegible], Trustee	1, 2, 3, 4 and n 32½ ft of 5	61		10,350	344 65
Dix, A. S.	[illegible]	13	Parish	175	5 82
Dutton, A. W.	[illegible]	23	"	375	12 48
Dyer, [illegible]	10	2	Young's Sub.	450	15 99
Gray, Geo. [illegible] and Hornie	6	36	S. Colo. Springs	33	1 10
	7	36	"	33	[illegible]
	8	36	"	33	1 10
Handy, W. [illegible]	9 and 10	[illegible]		[illegible]75	15 67
Harlan, James	pt [illegible] beg 150 ft e and 90 ft n of sw cor said blk, run w 30 ft, n 50 ft, e 50 ft, s 50 ft, to beg.	48		100	3 33
Hewitt, Mrs. Nellie B.	6	...	Hewitt's	200	6 66
Hoyt, C. O	55	...	Bristol's	250	9 33
Hoffman, Mrs. M. C.	w 102 ft of n ½ of 1	227		450	14 98
Holmes, Charlotte	w [illegible] ft	[illegible]		685	22 [illegible]
Howard, Mrs. Jane N.	11 and 12	23	Parish	1,050	34 97
Hunt, W. F.	21 and 22		"	550	19 32
Irving, M. E.	24	32		900	29 97
Jacques, Thos.	9	53	N. Colo. Springs	125	4 16
Jones, W. H	8	202		590	19 65
Jones, Jane A.	13	108		[illegible]	39 28
King, Chas.	16, 17 and 18	2	Young's Sub.	150	5 00
Lott, Frank W.	13		West End	150	4 99
Lorberg, [illegible] M.	17	2		375	12 49
Merrill, W. E. D.	n 46 ft of 12	113		1,570	52 28
Murphy, [illegible]	pt of 1 and 2, beg ne cor lot 1 run w 30 ft, s to s line said lot, e 30 ft, n to beg.	[illegible]	Two	60	5 [illegible]
Orner, C. S.	1	262		725	24 14
Patterson, Mrs. Mary	2	141		325	10 80
Reed, V. Z.	35 and 36	288	Monument	100	3 33
Stanley, Wm. N.	8, 9 and 10	2	Rogers'	525	17 48
Seavey, Geo W	5 and 6	508	Seavey's	300	10 50
	5 and 6	509	"	[illegible]	3 60
Shearer, W. G	6	256-40	Lawton's 2d	700	24 51
Stricker, [illegible]	16	3	Highland	450	15 99
Scott, [illegible] M.	6	32	N. Colo. Springs	250	8 33
Smith, Jno. Henry	25 and s ½ of 26	[illegible]		70	3 33
Turney, Levy	31 and 32	288	Monument	450	15 99
Wagner, Clinton	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	381	12 70
	14		"	381	12 70
	15		"	381	12 70
	16		"	381	12 70
White, Frank, agent	22	13	Tower Hill	25	85
	19	13	"	25	85
	20	13	"	25	85
	23	13	"	25	85
	24	13	"	25	85
	25	13	"	25	85
	27	16	"	30	1 03
	28	16	"	30	1 03
	26	21		25	85
Woodring, Chas.	16	3	Pike's Peak	325	10 92
Unknown	[illegible]	29	Grandview	30	63
	2	29	"	30	63
	3	29	"	30	63
	4	29	"	30	63
	5	29	"	30	63
	6	29	"	30	63
	7	29	"	30	63
	8	29	"	30	63
	13	29	"	30	63
	14	29	"	30	63
	15	29	"	30	63
	16	29	"	30	63
	17	29	"	30	63
	18	29	"	30	63
	19	29	"	30	63
	20	29	"	30	63
	21	29	"	30	63
	22	29	"	30	63
	23	29	"	30	63
	24	29	"	30	63
	25	29	"	30	63
	26	29	"	30	63
	27	29	"	30	63
	28	29	"	30	63
	pt 28, lying n of ½ sec line run'g e and w through blk 3	9	twp 14, r 66	15	32
	pt 25, lying n of ½ sec line run'g e and w through blk 3	9	"	5	32
	pt 28, lying n of ½ sec line run'g e and w through blk 42	9	"	5	32
	pt 25, lying n of ½ sec line run'g e and w through blk 42	9	"	5	32
	18	42	N. Colo. Springs	575	19 15
	[illegible]	44	"	25	83
	7	44	"	25	83
	8	44	"	25	83
	15	44	"	25	83
	25	45	"	25	83
	4	32	N. Colo. Spgs., a.	[illegible]	7 86
	14	72	"	225	8 [illegible]
	e 40 ft of 1 and e 40 of n 60 ft of 2	306	Cheyenne	500	13 65
	2	2	Young's Sub.	50	1 66
	2	250-40	Lawton's 2d Sub.	200	6 66
	s 140 ft of w 50 ft of 49 and n [illegible] of 50	252		325	10 85
	7	263		675	22 48
	19	[illegible]	Station's Sub. of 252	150	5 00
	27	[illegible]	"	150	4 99
	27	261	Seavey's Sub.	20	67
	28	262	"	20	66
	7	280	Monument	75	2 49
	9 and 10	280	"	325	10 82
	15	282	"	15	50
	16	282	"	15	49
	17	282	"	15	50
	10	282	"	50	1 67
	20	282	"	25	82
	25	283	"	30	1 00
	28	283	"	40	1 33
	13	322	Reed's Sub.	300	9 99
	8	[illegible]	Rock Island	800	26 64
	22	3	"	75	2 50
	23	3	"	75	2 50
	9	[illegible]	Loomis'	125	4 16
	4	[illegible]	[illegible] 2d	100	3 33
	2	[illegible]	Edwards'	200	6 66
	[illegible]	2	Parish	300	9 99
	3	2	"	275	9 15
	n 120 ft of 23 and 24	4	"	375	12 49
	13	[illegible]	"	175	5 82
	16	[illegible]	"	200	6 63
	8	[illegible]	Mayfair	800	26 64
	3	3	Five	2,700	89 91
	4	...	Thomas'	350	11 65
	5		"	500	16 65
	6	3	Edwards'	300	9 99
	2	3	Jefferson's Sub. 2, Sigs add.	200	6 66
	6	3		200	6 66
	n 50 ft of 23 and 24	4	[illegible] Heights	175	5 82
	2	5		225	7 50
	22	5	"	225	7 49
	35	...	Bristol's	325	10 82
	5		Haynes	2,050	68 97
	23	565	North End	150	5 15
	24	565	"	150	5 15
	23	[illegible]	"	175	6 00
	24	[illegible]	"	175	6 00
	25	[illegible]	"	175	6 00
	26	[illegible]	"	175	6 00
	27	[illegible]	"	175	6 00
	24	[illegible]	"	175	6 00
	23	[illegible]	"	175	6 00
	25	[illegible]	"	150	5 15
	26	[illegible]	"	150	5 15
	27	[illegible]	"	150	5 15
	18	[illegible]	"	150	5 15
	3	521	"	125	4 29

COLORADO SPRINGS—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	24	521	North End	$125	$4 29
	25	521	"	125	4 29
	26	521	"	125	4 29
	27	521	"	125	4 29
	28	521	"	125	4 29
	n ½ of 25	11	Roswell City	15	51
	26	[illegible]	"	25	85
	22	15	"	25	85
	15	13	"	35	1 20
	19	3	Pike's Peak	500	16 65
	14	3	Hillside	75	2 50
	[illegible]	4	"	75	2 49
	3	8	"	25	83
	5	9	"	50	1 67
	25	20	Grandview	30	63
	26	20	"	30	63
	27	20	"	30	63
	28	20	"	30	63
	29	20	"	30	63
	30	20	"	30	63
	31	20	"	30	63
	32	20	"	30	63
	7	...	Rogers'	200	6 66

Witness my hand and seal.

E. C. McCREERY, [SEAL]
County Treasurer.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., September 12, 189[illegible].

[illegible]

A Narrative of Life on the Gilbert Islands, an out-of-the-way Group of the South Pacific Ocean.

—BY—

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

A new series of letters by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, describing his experiences and adventures in the Gilbert Islands. This is a group cut off from all regular intercourse with the outside world, to which no post goes, and where only occasional trading vessels touch.

Life in this strange place is most interesting and picturesque. The articles are full of incidents and anecdotes delightful character sketches of queer people, and dramatic bits of dialogue. The narrative is as captivating as a piece of fiction, full of color, of movement, of strange situations and pictures. The material is altogether fresh and novel. In these papers Stevenson is at his best; they show in its full maturity the charming style of the most perfect master of English of our day.

I. IN A DESERT SEA. Arrival at Butaritari. Island characteristics. The King's palace not so commodious as a laborer's house in the United States. A visit to the King.

II. THE FOUR BROTHERS. The story of a South Sea chieftain. The King acts as executioner. The harem of a tropical potentate. A prince who was nicknamed "Mr. Corpse."

III. AROUND MY HOUSE. Strange sights from the writer's house in the Gilbert Islands. A sea wall built by the hands of queens. The toddy cutters. Beautiful women of the South Pacific. Only one white woman in the islands. A simple ruffian of the South Seas. The parson of Butaritari.

IV. A TALE OF A TAPU. The King of the Cannibal Islands on a spree. Curious scenes at Court.

V. MORE CONCERNING THE TAPU. Spies about us. Attack by natives. In danger from drunkards.

VI. THE FIVE DAYS' FESTIVAL. Invited to the King's summer house. A concert of native singers. A barbaric opera. A wonderfully dramatic dance. A South Sea topical song. A native who made a flying machine. A magic lantern show.

VII. HUSBAND AND WIFE IN THE GILBERTS. "A Paradise of Naked Women." Polygamy in the South Seas. Etiquette among the natives. Scenes in a Gilbertine household.

VIII. THE KING OF APEMAMA. The royal trader. The hero of song and the butt of gossip. The last of the South Sea tyrants. A savage Napoleon. An island chief who owns ships.

IX. [illegible] THE KING BUILT A TOWN FOR STEVENSON. Constructing a city in a day. "Watched by a tabco."

X. THE PALACE OF MANY WOMEN. A retinue of dusky ladies. An evening at cards with the King. A game of royal inventions. A kingly poet of the Southern Seas.

XI. OUR ATTENDANT FROM THE PALACE. Uncle Parker and his sleight-of-hand performance. The royal cook, and how he was disgraced.

SEE THE

Sunday Gazette!

The Best and the Most [illegible] of Colorado Sunday Papers.

PLAYING AT WAR.

The Autumn Maneuvers of French, Germans and Russians.

CHINA IS PREPARING TO FIGHT.

A Large Order for the Latest Improved Rifles—Russians Concentrating on the German Frontier—The Spanish Floods.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A Shanghai dispatch says that the Chinese situation shows no betterment and it is thought significant by foreign residents that a commission of leading officers of the Chinese army has been ordered to proceed to Europe to study the English army rifle and compare it with the Austrian Mannlicher, to choose the superior weapon, and order a supply of 500,000, the delivery to begin within three months. As China already possesses 50,000 rifles of the English type, it is thought that the choice of the English model is probable. Meantime the Chinese government continues to follow a policy of delay, as if waiting for the time when the army may be in a condition to resist any ordinary assault on the part of Europeans.

Much indignation has been aroused among the foreigners at Shanghai by the discovery that in all probability none of the actual rioters were executed. It is not infrequent in China, when it is desired to spare the life of a condemned criminal, and at the same time give a public example, to have some other criminal substituted for the supposed victim, and duly beheaded. As the crowd is kept at a distance during executions, there is nothing to prevent the deception, if the authorities are willing. It is claimed that in the case of several, if not all, the rioters condemned for attacking the mission houses, substitutes were executed and the lives of the actual offenders spared.

The French review at Vitry to-day was one of the grandest affairs since the downfall of the first Napoleon. Over 100,000 troops were assembled and twenty-one guns announced the arrival of President Carnot. The spectators were mostly of the bourgeois class, and they displayed the utmost enthusiasm, shouting for Carnot, the republic, the army and De Freycinet. President Carnot frequently applauded the smart appearance and discipline of the troops and he was evidently deeply gratified both by the soldierly conduct of the army and the excited enthusiasm of the crowd. The charge of 16,000 was splendid. President Carnot was a guest of the officers at breakfast and toasted the army and warmly eulogized its discipline and fine soldierly appearance. He said that France was justly proud of her troops and the French army was second to none in the world.

At the conclusion of the review by President Carnot, General Fredericks, the Russian military attache, received an ovation. During the luncheon at the mairie President Carnot toasted the army which he said had again shown what France might expect from it. He continued: "The whole country which has followed its movements with passionate interest is grateful. The people well know how deeply they are indebted to that school of devotion, self-denial and patriotism. They will know that calmness and prudence and international loyalty can bestow upon the country a gift of sincere friendship and a confidence warranted by its resources and love of peace which they do not wish to see disturbed. From the plain soldier to the highest in rank, all have inspired the people with confidence. In the name of the government and all France I thank the army. [Cries of bravo.]

M. De Freycinet and General Rosier responded.

A friendly feeling between the French republic and the papacy has found expression in a novel manner. The French ambassador has been using his influence at the Vatican to put an end to the prolonged difference between the pope and Russia relative to the removal of bishops. It is said that the pope has consented that the question concerning the nominations and removals of bishops shall be reserved according to the views of the St. Petersburg government, and that the other question, regarding the introduction of the Russian language into the church of Lithuania and Little Russia shall be with a view of applying the measure to offend the sense of the Catholics as little as possible.

The Politischer of Warsaw confirms the massing of Russian troops in the western districts in connection with the maneuvers. An ukase has been issued directing the erection of barracks for the frontier guards, a quarter of a mile from the western frontier.

Bank of England Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The regular half yearly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England was held in the directors' room of that institution to-day. The meeting was presided over by Mr. William Lidderdale, the governor of the bank. A statement was submitted showing that the net profits for the half year ended Aug. 31, were £763,238, making the amount at interest £3,776,800. A dividend of 5 guineas per cent. was declared, leaving in rest £3,012,770. The chairman expressed the opinion that the guaranteers of the Barings would not be involved in any loss. The report of the bank's operations was adopted and the meeting then adjourned.

Spanish Floods.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—The municipal authorities of Almeria, capital of the province of that name, estimate that it will require 2,000,000 pesetas to repair the streets and buildings damaged by the recent floods. There was a renewal yesterday evening of the storms and floods in the province of Toledo and more damage has been done. The Infanta Isabella, the young King of Spain and Don Francis Dassise have each sent 15,000 pesetas to the national fund being raised for the relief of the sufferers.

The number of people who perished in the floods in the province of Toledo is now placed at 2300 and the number of lives lost in other localities at 500. In addition many were injured. Distress in the rural districts is intense due to destruction of crops. The total loss from the floods reaches one million pounds.

German Maneuvers.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—During the German army maneuvers to-day the Eleventh army corps encountered the Fourth in sham battle at Muhlhausen in the presence of the Kaiser. The Fourth had artillery at the summit of Kalkdorf hill, the main body occupying Grossgrabe village, at the foot of the hill, with General Hainesch in command. The Eleventh corps, under Baron Grolman, made a feint against the hill and the real attack on Grossgrabe. They faced a heavy fire but failed to dislodge Hainesch and his troops. The kaiser galloped from point to point with indefatigable activity. About 60,000 men were engaged, and the firing was incessant, yet, owing to the use of smokeless powder, the atmosphere was perfectly clear.

Governor Campbell Makes a Speech.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 17.—Governor Campbell opened the Democratic campaign to-day at Sidney, O., to a fair-sized assemblage. He said that one of the most encouraging features of the campaign was the apprehension exhibited by Republicans in regard to the tariff. The Republicans, by the nomination of McKinley had made the tariff the issue and now they were dodging it. Referring to Senator Sherman's prediction of the results of the free coinage, the governor said that he was a false prophet and cited instances in which what the senator predicted had not come about. Interviews with free silver men were read to show that they claim Mr. McKinley as being one of them. The truth was, he said that both parties are divided on the tariff. The Democrats of Ohio do not agree upon free coinage, but they do agree that nothing could be quite as absurd and unnatural as the circulation of warehouse receipts or pawn tickets based upon uncoined metal.

The Democratic platform denounced the demonetization. Who then defends the demonitization or any connected with it, except Senator Sherman, and he denies having knowledge of it at that time.

The Attorney General on Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Attorney-General Miller has filed in the supreme court of the United States his reply to briefs filed by counsel for J. L. Rapier and George W. Dupre, representing the Louisiana Lottery company.

Each of these cases is an application for a discharge by writ of habeas corpus from arrest for an alleged violation of the anti-lottery legislation of the United States.

Rapier was arrested under an information in the district court for the southern district of Alabama. Dupre was arrested under two indictments in the circuit court for the eastern district of Louisiana.

The charge against Rapier on indictment was the mailing of a newspaper containing an advertisement of the Louisiana Lottery company, and the other indictment was for the mailing of a letter concerning the lottery. Attorney-general Miller, in addressing himself to the constitutionality of the law, raised by the counsel for petitioners, says: "Ordinarily, under such circumstances, it would seem that the question of the constitutionality of the legislation involved should be deemed settled. It seems, however, otherwise. The revenues poured into the coffers of the Louisiana Lottery company by its witless victims are too large to be surrendered without another struggle. A very small per cent. of those revenues suffices to pay for making a new contest. Accordingly nothing daunted by the fact that this nefarious scheme is under the ban of public opinion, of legislative enactment, and of judicial decision, the most eminent counsel in the land are here, making a very astute but, as I think, a very sophistical presentation of a bad cause."

Continuing, he says: "Much stress is laid on the fact that Louis XIV., George Washington, and even preachers of the gospel have in times past believed in and profited by lotteries. He might have added that persons no less illustrious and worthy, contemporaries of these same men, in France, England and in this country, believed in and encouraged the use of the holy inquisition and the burning of heretics, Quakers and witches, in the interest of religion, yet it will hardly do to insist that the government of the United States would therefore be bound to lend its aid to such practices, in the interest of constitutional liberty, if an attempt were made to revive them now.

The attorney general takes each of the points raised by the petitioner's counsel and finds that no provision of the constitution is violated by the anti-lottery law.

In conclusion he says: "Each of the petitioners is seeking discharge from arrest under indictment or information for illegally depositing unmailable matter in the mails. Whether the law by its terms authorized the officials to throw out matter deemed to be unmailable, and whether it is competent for congress to authorize such action by the post-office officials, are questions not involved in any of these cases. Nor does it seem to me that they are cases in which, if the law were found to be invalid in that part, it would necessarily be invalid under the decisions of this court in its entirety. My understanding is that the decisions not only of this court but generally, hold that where a number of acts are designated in the statute as constituting a particular crime, and as to some of such acts the legislation is unauthorized, the courts cannot be required to select out such acts as are within the authority of the legislature and enforce the law as to them, rejecting it as to the others.

"I think no decision will be found wherein it is held that if an act defines different offenses and provides for their punishment, the fact that as to one of the offenses the legislation was unauthorized renders the entire legislation invalid. And so if the act defines and prescribes a punishment for an offense, the fact that it also, independently of such provision, imposes duties on officers which are unauthorized by the constitution is immaterial. If I am correct in this discrimination, then the provision for the punishment of mailing unmailable matter is in no way dependent upon those prescribing duties of post office officials in relation to such matters, but each may stand or fall independently of the other."

The Sam Wood Case Postponed.

HUGOTON, Kan., Sept. 17.—The trial of James Brennan, charged with the murder of Sam Wood, has been postponed until Nov. 30. The selection of a jury had begun when it was annouced that Mrs. Wood, the widow of the murdered man, and the principal witness was too ill to attend court.

A Welcome to Flower.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Democratic nominee for governor, arrived here at 8:35 to-night, accompanied by Daniel G. Griffin, state committeeman; his nephew, Fred Flower, of New York, and S. L. George, of this city.

Eight thousand citizens turned out to welcome Mr. Flower home. He was met at the railroad station by a brass band and was escorted to his carriage. The crowd unhitched the horses and some of the leading business men of the city drew the carriage to Mr. Flower's residence, where Ex-congressman Lansing of this city welcomed him in a short congratulatory speech. A. D. McCrinsey of the Watertown Times welcomed Mr. Flower in behalf of the press.

Mr. Flower then spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF WATERTOWN—With a heart full of gratitude, I thank you for this friendly demonstration, recognizing the fact that you do not greet me as allies in the coming political battle, which rightly must divide our people, but as my neighbors and old-time friends, bound together by ties that will never sever, by ties of interest, of sympathy, of duty and, I hope I may add, by bonds of mutual regard. The nomination to the office of governor has come to me from my party unsolicited. I am not insensible to the high honor—proposed by the suffrage of our people, to be conferred upon me—of presiding over the destiny of this state, nor unmindful of the responsibility of that position, for this is the greatest state in the union. Nowhere else on earth have so many inhabitants in so short a period of time been gathered together over so small a territory as in the state of New York and only fourteen nations of the world have more inhabitants than this commonwealth. In amount and variety of production she ranks first among the states of the union as well for the number of persons employed in various pursuits. To preside over such a state, to be able to contribute anything valuable to the prosperity of such a people might well kindle the pride of any American citizen and fill up the measure of his ambition.

I owe much to the people of Jefferson county where I was born and spent my early manhood. While my residence for the last twenty years have been in the city of New York, my summer home has been with you. This honor conferred upon me is not alone a personal one. It is an honor to this northern section of the state. Not since the days of Silas Wright, in 1844, has a gubernatorial candidate been selected by either party from this section, and never before has the choice fell upon a Jefferson county boy. As one of her sons, I hope I can win her laurels. It will partly repay the debt of gratitude I owe her, for as the arrows of political hate have been aimed at me in the past, surrounded as I have been by the armor of your esteem, they have fallen harmless at my feet.

Your presence here to-night reassures me for the future. Fidelity and zeal in the discharge of duty and an earnest desire to advance the welfare of our commonwealth, must be the only pledge I can offer for your preference and the confidence sought to be reposed in me. Should I be elected governor, and I believe I shall be, I shall endeavor to faithfully serve all the people of this great state, seeking aid from Him who doeth all things well.

After the speech Mr. Flower shook hands with the people for fifteen minutes and was then driven to the Union club, where a number of leading citizens of both parties gave him a reception.

Jones Is a Bolter.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 17.—In response to inquiries as to his position regarding the Democratic ticket Lieutenant-governor Jones to-day prepared a statement for the Associated Press. He says that his political action has always been controlled by his sense of loyalty as a citizen never recognizing conflicting party obligations. He believes in this instance that not only have the people been sacrificed, but that the existence of the Democratic party has been jeopardized; for behind the nominations and in absolute control of the party are men whose every sentiment of patriotism is subject either to their personal ambition or their selfish greed and they would seize the administration of public affairs to perpetuate their rule. Continuing he says that so complete is the power of these men and dictatorial have they become that members of the party are but serfs so far as political action is concerned.

The Vera Ava Mystery.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—Miss Ava continues to be an unfathomable mystery. She is now in the hands of a detective agency and begins to lecture this afternoon at a dime museum, but it is asserted that her purpose is to obtain money to enable the detective agency to explore the mystery of her abduction and singular appearance here. To the detective she has shown her head. Beneath the yellow wig is closely cropped black hair. On the right side of her head, extending below the hair line is the scar of a wound showing the operation of trephining. Other scars appear, one of which she says, is by a cavalry sword, received during the Franco-Prussian war.

To the detective she also has confided a startling story to show why she is objectionable to the Jesuits. She declares she can exhibit the original documents when she returns to Chicago which will give the names of men who were granted indulgence for the commission of a crime. Notwithstanding these revelations, she says, she is anxious to go to Chicago and to probe the matter of her abduction to the bottom. It would appear in consideration of the stories she has told and of the air of plausibility which surrounds them together with her apparent culture and mental ability that the first inquiry should be as to the condition of her mind. Until she returns to Chicago no legal inquest of lunacy can be held.

MISS AVA'S LECTURE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—Miss Ava began her lectures to-night. The museum gives no support to the theory that the woman is insane. Her lectures are modest and discreet. She makes no assertions that can offend anyone, but puts in vivid light the fact that from Chicago she has been brought to Cincinnati without her knowledge or consent, and made her escape from some house in Cincinnati last Friday. She has many intelligent listeners and the common verdict is that she is not insane, but an unusually shrewd woman. Evidently she has been cautioned to moderate her indignation, and she says nothing to incite any feeling or passion. On the other hand she denies having said some disagreeable things attributed to her in the papers. No step toward explaining the mystery in her case has been made yet though there is a hint that a clew has been found.

The second hand store of Frank Evans & Co., on Huerfano street, has been closed on attachments aggregating $[illegible].

Mr. George C. Witten, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city, has been relieved and Manager Rogers, formerly of the Leadville office, has been placed in charge. Mr. Witten will remain in the city.

Deaf and Blind Institute Notes.

Superintendent J. C. Ray of the state school for deaf and blind, returned Wednesday evening from Pueblo, where he had been disposing of some of the mattresses made by the blind boys. He is now arranging to add broom making and chair making to the blind work rooms and these trades will be taught within a few weeks.

The classes are now about arranged and the scholars are making good progress. Instruction in water color has been introduced in the art course and Mr. Campbell has a number of very promising pupils. To an outsider the progress made by the deaf scholars in art studies is marvelous. They seem to start with a conception of form and perspective that a hearing person acquires only after months of study.

The new kindergarten teacher, Miss Margaret E. Taylor, has thriving classes of both deaf and blind pupils and they are making substantial progress. Miss Ada R. King has a number of large classes in articulation and the members are all showing marked improvement. They take great interest in their work and it is an interesting as well as affecting sight to see a row of little tots with hand mirrors watching the motions of their vocal organs as they try to form words.

The new dormitory building is badly needed and to relieve the pressure the officers have given up their sunny private dining room for a dormitory, beds have been placed in the sewing room, and as soon as the hospital cottage south of the old building is done, some thirty or forty boys will sleep there.

The new steam laundry machinery has arrived and is being put in place. When ready for use it will greatly aid in the work of the institute. Mr. Ray has secured the services of a practical baker and this trade will be taught some of the boys and girls this winter.

There has been a great deal of trouble caused in former years by people waiting to send their children to school until after the classes were all formed and well along in the work of the year. This is a bad practice as it breaks up and delays the rest of the school, and so Mr. Ray has issued a notice that no scholars, except new ones, will be received after Oct. 1, unless good reasons are given for their absence.

The Colorado Index, the paper published in the printing office of the school, has again appeared as carefully set and well printed as ever, showing that the printing office has not abandoned its high standard of workmanship. The Index is a very readable paper, interesting to anyone who takes an interest in educational matters.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded by Henry Le B. Wills, Gazette building, for week ending Sept. 17, 1891:

CITY.

Colorado Springs Co. to Constantine Scott, l 24, b 3, Hillside add	600
National Land and Imp. Co. to Henry C. Caines, l 17 blk 283, Monument add	350
W. L. and R. F. Sterling to Anna M. Sterling, ls 3, 4, 5, 18, 19, 20, 21, b 9, Rock's add	1
James P. Curtis et al. to Lou W. Chubb, l 5 blk D, Edwards' add	500
Edwin Florance to Kate A. Nye, ls 19 and 20, b A, D. Russ Wood add	4500
William R. Barnes to W. H. Gassen, l 3 b 95, add 1	9500
Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Ry. Co. to Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ry. Co., pt sw qr nw qr sec 18 t 14 s r 66 w	600
Louise Powell et al. to J. A. P. Eaton, l 2 b 123	

COLORADO CITY.

Ira W. Allen to Wm. R. Douglas, ls 10 blk 52, Love & Quinby's add	600
Stephen Davidson to Wm. Teeple, l 2 b 24	200
Anthony Bott to Mary T. Sullivan, ls 5 and 6, re-sub b 240 Anthony Bott's add. No. 2	200
C. Nafuss to Emanuel C. Pohle, ls 7, 8, 9 and 10 b 257 Love & Quinby's add	2500
Frank Hearis to G. A. Jackson, pt ls 14, 15 and 16 b 258	250

MANITOU.

James Gillespie to J. B. Francolon, l 10 Capitol Hill sub, ls 13, 14 and 15, b 3 l 2 b 3	3200

WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.

Etta N. Nicholson to Naomi C. Joy, pt l 3 and 4 b 60	1500

COUNTRY.

Dana Lawrence to Magdalene S. Bayne, e ½ se qr ne qr, ne qr se qr sec 32, n ½ sw qr sec 32 tp 13 s r 66 w	750

WOODLAND PARK.

John Ankele to Thomas F. Mooney, ls 1 and 2 b 25 Highland add	500

MANITOU PARK.

Matthew Davis to Sarah A. Aiken, l 6 b 20 Garden of Eden	50
Matthew Davis to B. A. N. Smith, ls 23 and 24 b 28 Garden of Eden	50

Colorado on Wheels.

Mr. W. S. Foster is hard at work preparing for his annual traveling exhibition called "Colorado on Wheels," which he will take south on Oct. 25 this year to exhibit at the Dallas state fair in Texas and elsewhere throughout the south. There will be four cars. One car will contain 10,000 bottles mineral water from Manitou, Pueblo, Pagosa Springs, Canon City and other mineral springs in the state. The rest will contain exhibits of the fruit, grain, vegetable and mineral products of the state, classified and arranged by counties and accompanied by a copious supply of advertising matter. Mr. Foster will use his new room in the Bank block for classifying and arranging his exhibits, and people will have three days to go through "Colorado on Wheels" before it goes south.

On his return Mr. Foster intends to maintain the exhibit in his office, where he has a large room 25x60 feet. Here he will keep a constantly renewed exposition of all the products of the state free to the public. This will be a very valuable means of advertising the resources of Colorado, being located at the tourist center of the state. The publication of The Western News, a paper devoted to the financial and commercial interests of the west, will be continued and he has procured a commodious printing office in the rear of this large room to set up the paper in.

El Paso county should be [illegible] its exhibit in mineral, mining specimens, scenery, glassware, mineral water, agricultural products, fruit, building stone, lime, plaster of paris, rare minerals, cryolite, crystals and many other things, El Paso county could make as good, if not a better showing than any other county in the state.

Appreciative Resolutions.

The following clipping from the Glens Falls (N. Y.) Star, shows the regard in which Mr. W. A. Lloyd, who has accepted a call to general secretaryship of the Y. M. C. A. of this city, is held:

"At the regular meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian association held last evening, Rev. George W. Brown, D. D., Col. C. Cunningham and Hon. T. A. [illegible] committee [illegible] reso[illegible] era. S[illegible] follo[illegible] "Mr. [illegible] sociation having ten[illegible] fees Octobe[illegible] been accept[illegible] special meet[illegible] August 25, [illegible] desire to place [illegible] and our appreciation of the faithful ser[illegible] Mr. Loyd during the nearly four years [illegible] has been with us, and to bear witness [illegible] Christian spirit and fondly manifested [illegible] We believe he has had the welfare of the association always in mind, and has conscientiously given it his best energies [illegible] service. Our intercourse has been a pleasant one, and he will carry with him to his new home our sincere wishes for his success, and that the change of relations may result in his spiritual and temporal increase, and the promotion of the best interests of the association he is now called to serve."

The Kindergarten.

That the demand for kindergarten education is steadily growing in this city is shown quite decidedly by the fact that the Association Kindergartens—now two in number—are full to overflowing, having been open but a week.

Miss Dewey of No. 1 has fifty pupils enrolled, which is really too many for an average attendance, so she can not at present take any more in justice to those she has. Miss Vail of No. 2 has twenty-five, as many as her small quarters will accommodate. A much larger number could be taken if a good-sized room could be added to the building.

The New City Bonds.

After deciding to reject all the bids offered for the issue of $70,000 of the city water bonds opened last Tuesday night, the finance committee opened a correspondence with other banking firms and has at last succeeded in disposing of them at 1 per cent. premium to the Rollins Investment company of Boston. The company is to bear the expense of engraving the bonds and is to rebate the interest from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, amounting to $75. The bonds will be delivered on Oct. 1 and the city will get $70,700, cash, for them.

With the 6 per cent. viaduct bonds the finance committee has not been so fortunate. The best offer they have got yet is 96 per cent. which they have not accepted. In the meantime the First National bank will supply such money as may be needed, holding the bonds as collateral.

Next Saturday a party of teachers and pupils from the Deaf-Blind institute will make the ascent of Pike's Peak on the cog road leaving the school at 12 m. sharp. The excursion has been granted a special low rate both on the railway and the electric cars, and friends of the school are cordially invited to join it.

The county clerk yesterday issued marriage licenses to E. J. Wharton and Miss Nora L. Taylor of Summit Park, and L. B. Dyer and Mrs. Martha Norris of Manitou.

Mr. J. L. Combs of Canana lost a pocketbook containing some money, tickets and valuable papers while driving about Manitou. He offers a liberal reward for its return, in the advertising columns.

The date of the grand pyrotechnic exhibition at the Broadmoor Casino will be announced in a few days. The fireworks are now on their way from Chicago, and include a number of water pieces that are very fine.

The certificate of incorporation of the Pandora Mining and Milling company was filed with the county clerk yesterday by Messrs. C. E. Noble, A. Sutton and Charles Ludlow, incorporators. The capital stock is $2,000,000, divided into the same number of shares at one dollar each. The directors are D. M. Holden, M. M. Van Fleet, F. L. Martin, C. E. Noble and C. E. Stubbs. The principal office is to be in this city.

The Rainmakers Ready.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 17.—The government rainmakers have everything in readiness for the grand test to-morrow.

At 6 o'clock this afternoon John T. Ellis of the expedition went up in a balloon two miles to measure the humidity of the atmosphere. The balloon bounded upward when turned loose and up into the blue sky until it looked like a huge bird. When it was up one mile, a number of explosives were set off on the ground.

Since the heavy explosions this afternoon, heavy dark clouds have gathered above Mt. Franklin from which point the bombardment took place.

What Miners Want.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 17.—The miners of Iowa are seeking to pledge candidates to the legislature in exchange for their votes to support measures to accomplish the following ends:

First—To establish the eight hour day for all employees in and around mines, mills and factories.

Second—To pay in legal currency once each week for all labor performed.

Third—To weigh all coal before being screened.

Fourth—To abolish the present truck store system.

Fifth—To make it a penitentiary offense for any one to exact the signature of his employees to a contract that would waive their right to any of the above laws.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. Frank Duncan Drops Dead on Tejon Street.

At about half past 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon Mr. Frank Duncan suddenly fell in the grocery store of W. J. Rogers & Co. East Huerfano street and died almost immediately afterward.

Early in the afternoon Mr. Duncan started from the Royce ranch, which he is superintending, and which adjoins the Charter Oak ranch in Little Fountain valley, seventeen miles from this city. He drove to this place in a spring wagon with the intention of dispos[illegible]ried into the back room. Coroner [illegible]low was summoned and the body was taken to Hallett & Baker's undertaking rooms. Heart disease was the cause of the death.

Mr. Duncan has been well known in this city for several years. He was with Mr. A. B. Corman when he met with the accident which caused his death last November. He leaves a wife and two children. In 1886 Mr. Duncan's first wife died suddenly from heart disease in Pueblo.

Colorado State Fair.

Among the many attractions of the state fair to be held at Pueblo September 28 to 30, inclusive, will be a series of conventions under the auspices of the fair, and the commercial bodies of Pueblo. A convention of merchants, manufacturers, and traveling men will be held on Tuesday, September 29. The convention will convene at the fair grounds at 10 a. m. and organize, when an evening session will be held at the Mineral palace. Hon. H. A. W. Tabor has been invited to preside, and distinguished speakers will be present. Among the questions for discussion will be The Silver Question, Arid Lands, Government Reservations, Water Supplies and Manufacturing Facilities.

The Pandora Mining and Milling company of this city filed its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state Monday with a capital of $2,000,000.

Mr. E. B. Simmons, who has charge of the advertising department of the Republic and Telegraph, was married to Miss Myra Thomas Tuesday night at a house on East St. Vrain street which he has just built and newly furnished for his bride. After the ceremony the happy couple departed for a trip to Salt Lake City. The couple have each of them many warm friends and the presents were numerous.

The citizens of Colorado Springs are entitled to much credit for their liberal donations to the Divide potato bake. Their efforts to make the display a success on the 22d day of September will be appreciated by the people of the Divide.—Monument Messenger.

Mr. J. V. Ferris of Colorado City and Miss Lizzie A. Odom of Colorado Springs, were married at 214 South Cascade avenue, Sunday, Sept. 13, 1891, Rev. J. P. Lucas officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris will make Colorado City their home.

The county clerk Monday issued a license to Clarence G. Millerd and Miss Lucy Edwards to wed. The girl is only 15 years old, but her father gave his consent the match.

LITERARY NOTES.

G. P. Putnam's Sons' recent publications include:

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY OF ENGLAND. A Series of Lectures by the late J. E. Thorold Rogers, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford, author of "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," etc. Edited by his son Arthur Rogers. The subjects covered include the progress of English population and the causes thereof; the development of credit agencies and of transit; the economic history of chartered trade companies; the joint-stock principle in capital and in labor; patents and copyrights; the theory of economic rent; large and small holdings; the movements of labor as effected by emigration and immigration; bi-metalism; peasant agriculture and manufacture; home trade in its connection with domestic competition and international competition.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR, TREATED HISTORICALLY. By Samuel Ramsey. In this work the modern doctrine of evolution is applied to language as a whole, to the English language as a particular example. The history of the language is here exhibited so far as is necessary to understand the growth of the lexical elements and the decay of its grammatical forms. The work will be of especial value to teachers and and to readers who take an intelligent interest in the most forcible and widespread of human tongues. They will find the phenomena of their daily speech here illustrated by prolific principles, and not by barren mechanical rules.

PRINCIPLES OF STRATEGY, ILLUSTRATIVE MAINLY OF AMERICAN CAMPAIGNS. By John Bigelow, jr., first lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A. Folio, with illustrations and maps.

A YEAR IN PORTUGAL, 1889-1890. By George B. Loring, minister in Lisbon. With frontispiece.

CELTIC FAIRY TALES. Collected by Joseph Jacobs, author of "English Fairy Tales." Illustrated by John D. Batten.

PRINCE DUSTY. A STORY OF THE OIL REGIONS. By Kirk Munroe, author of "Under Orders; The Story of a Young Reporter," etc., etc. Vol. III. in the Rail and Water Series. Illustrated.

THE MERRIMACK RIVER, AND OTHER POEMS. By Benjamin W. Ball. Edited, with an introduction, by Frederick T. Ayer.

PARNASSUS BY RAIL. Poems. By Marion M. Miller, Litt. D.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE SOUTH SEAS.

STEVENSON'S LETTER FROM A LEISURELY TRAVELER.

The Four Brothers—The Story of a South Sea Chieftain—The King Acts as Executioner—The Harem of a Tropical Potentate.

(Copyright, 1891 by S. S. Mc

War and revolutions are the common successors of reform, yet Nanteitei died (of an overdose of chlorodyne) in quiet possession of the throne, and it was in the reign of the third brother, Nabakatokia, a man lame in body and feeble of character, that the storm burst. The rule of the high chiefs and notables seems to have always underlain and perhaps alternated with monarchy. The old men (as they were called) have a right to sit with the king in the speak house and debate, and the king's chief superiority is in a form of closure—"The speaking is over." After the long monocracy of Nakaeia and the changes of Nanteitei the old men were doubtless grown impatient of obscurity, and they were beyond question jealous of the influence of Maka. Calumny, or rather caricature, was called in use; a spoken cartoon ran round society; Maka was reported to have said in church that the king was the first man on the island and himself the second, and, stung by the supposed affront, the chiefs broke into rebellion and armed gatherings. In the space of one forenoon the throne of Nakaeia was tumbled in the dust. The king sat in the maniap before the palace gate, expecting his recruits, Maka by his side, both anxious men, and meanwhile, in the door of a house at the north entry of the town, a chief had taken post and diverted the succors as they came. They came singly or in groups, each with his gun or pistol slung about his neck. "Where are you going?" asked the chief. "The king called us," they would reply. "Here is your place; sit down," returned the chief. With incredible disloyalty all obeyed; and sufficient force being thus got together from both sides, Nabakatokia was summoned and surrendered. About this period, in almost every part of the group, the kings were murdered; and on Tapituea the skeleton of the last hangs to this day in the chief speak house of the isle, a menace to ambition. Nabakatokia was more fortunate: his life and the royal style were spared to him, but he was stripped of power. The old men enjoyed a festival of public speaking; the laws were continually changed, never enforced; the commons had an opportunity to regret the merits of Nakaeia, and the king, denied the resource of rich marriages and the service of a troop of wives, fell not only in disconsideration, but in debt.

He died some months before my arrival in the islands, and no one regretted him; rather all looked hopefully to his successor. This was by repute the hero of the family. Alone of the four brothers he had issue, a grown son, Natiata, and a daughter three years old. It was to him, in the hour of the revolution, that Nabakatokia turned too late for help, and in earlier days he had been the right hand of the vigorous Nakaeia. Nantemat, Mr. Corpse, was his appalling nickname, and he had earned it well. Again and again, at the command of Nakaeia, he had surrounded houses in the dead of night, cut down the mosquito bars, and butchered families. Here was the hand of iron; here was Nakaeia "redux." He came, summoned from the tributary rule of Little Makin; he was installed; he proved a puppet and a trembler, the unwieldy shuttlecock of orators, and the reader has seen the remains of him in his summer parlor or under the name of Tebureimoa.

The change in the man's character was much commented on in the island, and variously explained by opium and Christianity. To my eyes there seemed no change at all, rather an extreme consistency. Mr. Corpse was afraid of his brother. King Tebureimoa is afraid of the old men. Terror of the first nerved him for deeds of desperation; fear of the second disables him for the least act of government. He played his part of bravo in the past, following the line of least resistance, butchering others in his own defence: to-day grown elderly and heavy, a convert, a reader of the Bible, perhaps a penitent, conscious at least of accumulated hatreds, and his memory charged with images of violence and blood, he capitulates to the old men, fuddles himself with opium, and sits among his guards in dreadful expectation. The same cowardice that put into his hand the knife of the assassin deprives him of the sceptre of a king.

A tale that I was told, a trifling incident that fell in my observation, depict him in his two capacities. A chief in Little Makin asked, in an hour of lightness: "Who is Kaean?" A bird carried the saying, and Nakaeia placed the matter in the hands of a committee of three. Mr. Corpse was chairman; the second commissioner died before my arrival; the third was yet alive and green, and presented so venerable an appearance that we gave him the name of Abou Ben Adhem. Mr. Corpse was troubled with a scruple; the man from Little Makin was his adopted brother; in such a case it was not very delicate to appear at all, to strike the blow (which it seems was otherwise expected of him, would be worse than awkward. "I will strike the blow," said the venerable Abou; and Mr. Corpse (surely with a sigh) accepted the compromise. The quarry was decoyed into the bush; he was set to carrying a log; and while his arms were raised, Abou ripped up his belly at a blow. Justice being thus done, the commission, in a childish horror, turned to flee. But their victim recalled them to his side. "You need not run away now," he said. "You have done this thing to me. Stay." He was some twenty minutes dying, and his murderers sat with him the while—a scene for Shakespeare. All the stages of a violent death, the blood, the failing voice, the decomposing features, the changed hue, are thus present in the memory of Mr. Corpse; and since he studied them in the brother he betrayed, he has some reason to reflect on the possibilities of treachery. I was never more sure of anything than the tragic quality of the king's thoughts; and yet I had but the one sight of him at unawares.

I had an errand for his ear. It was once more the hour of the siesta; few there were loiterers abroad, and these directed us to a closed house on the bank of the canal where Tebureimoa lay unguarded. We entered without ceremony, being in some haste. He lay on the floor upon a bed of mats, reading in his Gilbert Island Bible with compunction. On our sudden entrance the unwieldy man reared himself half sitting so that the Bible rolled on the floor, stared on us a moment with blank eyes, and, having recognized his visitors, sank again upon the mats. So Eglon looked on Ehud.

The justice of facts is strange, and strangely just. Nakaeia, the author of these deeds, died at peace discoursing on the craft of kings; his tool suffers daily death for his enforced complicity. Not the nature, but the congruity of men's deeds and circumstances damn and save them; and Tebureimoa from the first has been incongruously placed. At home, in a quiet by-street of a village, the man had been a worthy carpenter, and even bedeviled as he is, he shows some private virtues. He has no lands, only the use of such as are impignorate for fines. He cannot enrich himself in the old way, by marriages. Thrift is the chief pillar of his fortune, and he knows and uses it. Eleven foreign traders pay him a patent of $100, some 2000 subjects capitation at the rate of $1 for a man, 50 cents for a woman, and 1 shilling for a child. Allowing for the exchange, perhaps a total of $2300 a year. He had been some nine months on the throne, had bought his wife a silk dress and hat, figure unknown, and himself a uniform at $300; had sent his brother's photograph to be enlarged in San Francisco at $250; had greatly reduced that brother's legacy of debt, and had still sovereigns in his pocket. An affectionate brother, a good economist, he was, besides, a handy carpenter, and cobbled occasionally on the woodwork of the palace. It is not wonderful that Mr. Corpse has virtues; that Tebureimoa should have a diversion filled me with surprise.

This chapter of history I have collected from the lips of eyewitnesses and actors; Maka himself, Mr. Benson, an old resident, and a fair helper, Mrs. Adolph Rick.

BUTARITARI: AROUND OUR HOUSE.

When we left the palace we were still but seafarers ashore; and within the hour we had installed our goods in one of the six foreign houses of Butaritari. Two San Francisco firms are here established, Messrs. Crawford and Messrs. Wightman Brothers; the first hard by the palace in the mid town, the second at the north entry, each with a store and barroom. Our house was in the Wightman compound, betwixt the store and bar, within a fenced enclosure. Across the road a few native houses nestled in the margin of the bush, and the green wall of palms rose solid, shutting out the breeze. A little sandy cove of the lagoon ran in behind, sheltered by a verandaed pier, the labor of queens' hands. Here, when the tide was high, sailboats lay to be loaded. When the tide was low the boats took ground some half a mile away, and an endless series of natives descended the pier stair, toiled across the sand in strings and clusters, waded to the waist with the bags of copra, and loitered backward to renew their charge. The mystery of the copra trade tormented me as I sat and watched the profits drip on the stair and the sands.

In front, from shortly after 4 in the morning until 9 at night, the folks of the town streamed by us intermittingly along the road: families going up the island to make copra on their lands; women bound for the bush to gather flowers against the evening toilet; and twice a day, the toddy cutters, each with his knife and shell. In the first gray of the morning and again late in the afternoon, these would straggle past about their tree-top business, strike off here and there into the bush, and vanish from the face of earth. At about the same hour in the morning, if the tide be low in the lagoon, you are likely to be bound yourself across the island for a bath, and may enter close at their heels the alleys of the palm wood. Right in front, although the sun is not yet risen, the east is already lighted with preparatory fires, and the huge accumulations of the trade wind cloud glow with and heliograph the coming day. The breeze is in your face, overhead in the tops of the palms, its playthings, it maintains a lively bustle; look where you will, above or below, there is no human presence. And right overhead the song of an invisible singer breaks from the thick leaves; from further on a second tree-top answers, and beyond again, in the bosom of the woods, a still more distant minstrel perches and sways and sings. So, all round the isle, the toddy cutters sit on high and are rocked by the trade, and have a view far to seaward, where they keep watch for sails, and, like huge birds, utter songs in the morning. They sing with a certain lustiness and Bacchic glee; the volume of sound and the articulate melody fall unexpected from the tree top, whence we anticipate the chattering of fowls. And yet in a sense these songs also are but chatter; the words are ancient, obsolete, and sacred; few comprehend them, perhaps no one perfectly; but it was understood the cutters "prayed to have good toddy and sang of their old wars." The prayer is at least answered; and when the foaming shell is brought to your door you have a beverage well "worthy of a grace." All forenoon you may return and taste; it only sparkles and sharpens and grows to be a new drink, not less delicious; but with the progress of the day, the fermentation quickens and grows acid; in twelve hours it will be yeast for bread, in two days more a devilish intoxicant the counselor of crime.

The men are of a marked Arabian cast of features, often bearded and moustached, often gayly dressed, some with bracelets and anklets, all stalking hidalgo-like, and accepting salutations with a haughty lip. The hair (with the dandies of either sex) is worn curled wise in a frizzled bush, and like the daggers of the Japanese, a pointed stick (used for a comb) is thrust gallantly among the curls. The women from this bush of hair look forth enticingly. The race must not be compared with the Tahitian for female beauty; I doubt even if the average be high; but some of the prettiest girls and one of the handsomest women I ever saw were Gilbertines. Butaritari, being the commercial center of the group, is Europeanized, the colored saque or the white shift are common wear, the latter for the evening; the trade hat, laced with flowers, fruit, and ribbons, is unfortunately not unknown; and the character female dress of the Gilberts no longer universal. The ridi is its name—a cutty petticoat or fringe of the smoked fiber of the cocoanut leaf, not unlike the tarry strings; the lower edge not reaching the mid-thigh, the upper adjusted so low upon the haunches that it seems to cling by accident. A sneeze, you think, and the lady must surely be left destitute. "The perilous, hairbreadth ridi" was our word for it; and in the conflict that rages over woman's dress it has the misfortune to please neither side, the prudish condemning it as insufficient, the more frivolous finding it unlovely in itself. Yet if the pretty Gilbertine would look her best that must be her costume. In that, and not otherwise, she moves with an incomparable liberty and grace and life that makes the poetry of Micronesia. Bundle her in a gown the charm is fled, and she wriggles like an English woman.

Toward dusk the passers-by became more gorgeous. The men broke out in all the colors of the rainbow, or at least the trade room, and both men and women began to be adorned and scented with new flowers. A small white blossom is the favorite, sometimes sown singly in a woman's hair like stars, now composed in a thick wreath. With the night the crowd thickened in the road; and the padding and brushing of bare feet became continuous; the promenaders mostly grave, the silence only interrupted by some giggling and scampering of girls; even the children quiet. At 9 bedtime struck on a bell from the cathedral, and the life of the town ceased. At 4 the next morning the signal is repeated in the darkness, and the innocent prisoners set free; but for seven hours all must lie—I was about to say within doors, of a place where doors and even walls are an exception—housed, at least, under their airy roofs and clustered in the tents of the mosquito nets. Suppose a necessary errand to occur, suppose it imperative to send abroad, the messenger must then go openly, advertising himself to the police with a huge branch of cocoanut, which flares from house to house like a moving bonfire. Only the police themselves go darkling, and grope in the night for misdemeanants. I used to hate their treacherous presence; their captain in particular, a crafty old man in white, lurked nightly about my premises; I could have found it in my heart to beat him. But the rogue was privileged.

Not one of the eleven resident traders came to town, no captain cast anchor in the lagoon but we saw him ere the hour was out. This was owing to our position between the store and the bar, the Sans Souci, as the last was called. Mr. Rick was not only Messrs. Wightman's manager, but consular agent for the States; Mrs. Rick was the only white woman on the island, and one of the only two in the archipelago. Their house, besides, with its cool verandas, its bookshelves, its comfortable furniture, could not be rivaled nearer than Jaluit or Honolulu. Every one called in consequence, save such as might be prosecuting a South Sea quarrel, hinging on the price of copra and the odd cent, or perhaps a difference about poultry. Even these, if they did not appear upon the north, would be presently visible to the southward, the Sans Souci drawing them with cords. In an island with a total population of twelve white persons, one of the two drinking shops might seem superfluous; but every cabin has its billet, and the double accommodation of Butaritari is found in practice highly convenient by the captains and the crews of ships, the land we live in being tacitly resigned to the forecastle, the Sans Souci tacitly reserved for the afterguard. So aristocratic were my habits, so commanding was my fear of Mr. Williams, that I have never visited the first; but in the other, which was the club or rather the casino of the island, I regularly passed my evenings. It was small, but neatly kept, and at night, when the lamp was lit, sparkled with glass and glowed with colored pictures like a theater at Christmas. The pictures were advertisements, the glass coarse enough, the carpentry amateur; but the effect in that incongruous isle was of unbridled luxury and inestimable expense. Here songs were sung, tales told, tricks performed, games played. The Ricks, ourselves, Norwegian Tom, the barkeeper, a captain or two from the ships, and perhaps three or four traders come down the island in their boats, or by the road on foot, made up the usual company. The traders, all bred to the sea, take a humorous pride in their new business: "South Sea Merchants" is the title they prefer. "We are all sailors here"—"Merchants if you please"—"South Sea Merchants"—was a piece of conversation endlessly repeated, that never seemed to lose in savor. Yet, to the official observer, it seemed a dispute of words, and the South Sea merchant and the sailor still identical. From a week or two on their stations, buried in island negligence and subsisting chiefly upon native food, they came to town and reached the door of the "Sans Souci" in the same disposition as their brethren step on shore with from a year at sea. It is the more to the credit of these gentlemen that we found them at all times simple, genial, gay, gallant and obliging; and across some interval of time, recall with pleasure the traders of Butaritari. There was one black sheep indeed. I tell of him here where he lived, against my rule; for in this case I have no measure to preserve, and the man is typical of a class of ruffians that once disgraced the whole field of the South seas, and still linger in the rarely visited isles of Micronesia. He had the name on the beach of "a perfect gentleman when sober," but I never saw him otherwise than drunk. The few shocking and savage traits of the Micronesian he has singled out with the skill of a collector and planted in the soil of his original baseness. He has been accused and acquitted of a treacherous murder; and has since boastfully owned it, which inclines me to suppose him innocent. His daughter is defaced by erroneous cruelty, for it was his wife he had intended to disfigure, and in the darkness of the night and the frenzy of cocoa brandy fastened on the wrong victim. The wife has since fled and harbors in the bush with natives; and the husband still demands from deaf ears her forcible restoration. The best of his business is to make natives drink, and then advance the money for the fine upon a lucrative mortgage. "Respect for the whites," is this man's word. "What is the matter with this island is the want of respect for the whites." On his way to Butaritari, while I was there, he spied his wife in the bush with certain natives and made a dash to capture her, whereupon one of her companions drew a knife, and the husband retreated. "Do you call that proper respect for the whites?" he cried. At an early stage of the acquaintance we proved our respect for his kind of white by forbidding him our enclosure under pain of death. Thenceforth he lingered often in the neighborhood, with I know not what sense of envy or design of mischief; his white, handsome face (which I beheld with loathing) looked in upon us at all hours across the fence; and once, from a safe distance, he avenged himself by shouting a recondite island insult, to us quite inoffensive, on his English lips incredibly incongruous.

Our enclosure, round which this composite of degradations wandered, was of some extent. In one corner was a trellis with a long table of rough boards. Here the Fourth of July feast had been held not long before with memorable consequences, yet to be set forth; here we took our meals, here entertained to a dinner the king and notables of Makin. In the midst was the house with a veranda front and back and three rooms within. In the veranda we slung our man-of-war hammocks, worked there by day and slept at night. Within were beds, chairs, a round table, a fine hanging lamp, and portraits of the royal family of Hawaii. Queen Victoria proves nothing; Kalakaua and Mrs. Bishop are diagnostic and the truth is we were the stealthy tenants of the parsonage. On the day of our arrival Maka was away, [illegible] his doors; and the dear rigorous man, the sworn foe of liquor and tobacco, returning to find his veranda littered with cigarettes and his parlor horrible with bottles. He made but one condition—on the round table which he used in the celebration of the sacrament, he begged us to refrain from setting liquor. In all else he bowed to the accomplished fact, refused rent, retired across the way into a native house, and plying in his boat, scoured the remotest quarters of the isle for provender. He found us eggs; I could not fancy where, no other eggs were visible. He brought us fowls and taro; when we gave our feast to the monarch and gentry, it was he who supplied the wherewithal, he who superintended the cooking, he who asked grace at table, and, when the king's health was proposed, he who started the cheering with an English hip-hip-hip. There was never a more fortunate conception; the heart of the fatted king exulted in his bosom at the sound.

Take him for all and all, I have never known a more engaging person than the parson of Butaritari. His mirth, his kindness, his noble, friendly feelings brimmed from the man in speech and gesture. He loved to exaggerate, to act and overact the momentary part, to exercise his lungs and muscles, and to speak and laugh with his whole body. He had the morning cheerfulness of birds and healthy children, and his humor was infectious. We were next neighbors and met daily, yet our salutations lasted minutes at a stretch, shaking hands, slapping shoulders, capering like a pair of Merry Andrews, laughing to split our sides upon some pleasantry that would scarce raise a titter in an infant school. It might be five in the morning, the toddy cutters just gone by, the road empty, the shade of the island lying far on the lagoon, and the ebullition cheered me for the day.

Yet I always suspected Maka of a secret melancholy; these jubilant extremes could scarce be constantly maintained. He was, besides, long and lean and lined and corded, and a trifle grizzled, and his Sabbath countenance was even saturnine. On that day we made a procession to the church or (as I must always call it) the cathedral; Maka (a blot on the landscape), in tall hat, black frock coat, black trousers; under his arm the hymn book and the Bible; on his face a reverent gravity; beside him Mary, his wife, a quiet, wise, and handsome elderly lady, seriously attired—myself following, with singular and moving thoughts. Long before, to the sound of bells and streams and birds, through a green Lothian glen, I had accompanied Sunday by Sunday a minister in whose house I lodged; and the likeness and the difference and the series of years and deaths profoundly touched me. In the great, dusky, palm-tree cathedral the congregation rarely numbered thirty: the men on one side, the women on the other, myself posted (for a privilege) amongst the women, and the small missionary contingent gathered close around the platform, we were lost in that round vault. The lessons were read antiphonally, the flock was catechised, a blind youth repeated weekly a long string of psalms, hymns were sung—I never heard worse singing—and the sermon followed. To say I understood nothing were untrue; there were points that I learned to expect with certainty; the name of Honolulu, that of Kalakaua, the word Cap'n-man-o'-wa, the word ship, and a description of a storm at sea, infallibly occurred; and I was not seldom rewarded with the name of my own sovereign in the bargain. The rest was but sound to the ears, silence for the mind: a plain expanse of tedium, rendered unbearable by heat, a hard chair, and the sight through the wide doors of the more happy heathen on the green. Sleep breathed on my joints and eyelids, sleep hummed in my ears, it reigned in the dim cathedral. The congregation stirred and stretched, they moaned, they groaned aloud, they yawned upon a singing note, as you may sometimes hear a dog when he has reached the tragic bitterest of boredom. In vain the preacher thumped the table, in vain he singled and addressed by name particular hearers. I was myself perhaps a more effective excitant; and at least to one old gentleman the spectacle of my successful struggles against sleep—and I hope they were successful—cheered the flight of time. He, when he was not catching flies or playing tricks upon his neighbors, gloated with a fixed, truculent eye upon the stages of my agony; and once, when the service was drawing to a close, he winked at me across the church. I was astonished, in a person of that age, to find him so regular an attendant and so regular to misbehave; and my astonishment was increased when, strolling one morning early in the bush, I met the man descending from his toddy tree and found him in secular moments dull and serious. But the character about the age of 12 is common in European schoolboys.

I write of the service with a smile; yet I was always there, always with respect for Maka, always with admiration for his deep seriousness, his burning energy, the fire of his roused eye, the sincere and various accents of his voice. To see him weekly flogging a dead horse and blowing a cold fire was a lesson in fortitude and constancy. It may be a question whether, if the mission were fully supported and set free from business avocations, more might not result. I think otherwise myself. I think not neglect, but rigor has reduced his flock, that rigor which has once provoked a revolution, and which to-day, in a man so lively and engaging, amazes the beholder. No song, no dance, no tobacco, no liquor, no alleviative of life, only toil and church-going; so says a voice from his face; and the face is the face of the Polynesian Esau, but the voice is the voice of a Jacob from a different world. And a Polynesian at the best makes a singular missionary in the Gilberts; coming from a country recklessly unchaste to one conspicuously strict; from races hag-ridden with bogies to one, comparatively bold against the terrors of the dark. The thought was stamped one morning in my mind, when I chanced to be abroad by moonlight, and saw all the town lightless, but the lamp faithfully burning by the missionary's bed. It requires no law, no fire, and no scouting police to withhold Maka and his countrymen from wondering in the night unlighted.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The annual convention of the El Paso county W. C. T. U. was held in the First Congregational church at Manitou, on Thursday Sept. 10. The morning session consisted of devotional exercises, reports from superintendents of departments, and a general report of the county work for 1891, by the president, Mrs. Chambers. She considered the work on the whole encouraging, though much hampered by lack of funds for traveling and organizing. There seemed to be a large field open for work among the children and young people of the county if only workers and money could be obtained.

Mrs. Chase, of Missouri, and Miss Hedington, of Texas, were present and by invitation of the convention gave interesting accounts of the work in their respective states.

After a very enjoyable picnic at the Iron Springs, the afternoon session convened in the church. Devotional exercises were again held, after which Miss Cheney, of Eastonville, read a very interesting and suggestive paper on "Young Women's work in Minnesota." Miss Cheney was invited to meet the young ladies of Colorado Springs next Thursday afternoon, and if desired to organize them into a Y. W. C. T. U. This she kindly consented to do.

A discussion on working girls' clubs and friendly employment agencies was then held and elicited many earnest utterances.

The officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. E. W. Chambers; vice-presidents, the president of each local Union in the county; recording and corresponding secretary, Mrs. Baker of Colorado City; treasurer, Mrs. Ellen Jackson of Eastonville. The convention then adjourned.

For Improving the City.

During the coming winter a company will probably be incorporated whose purpose it will be to beautify this city as much as possible.

Although the company is as yet only an idea the plan of its forming and incorporation is being seriously considered by Messrs. Louis R. Ehrich, Godfrey Kissel, J. L. Armit, Frank Waite, Col. Ensign, and one or two other citizens living in the north end, and with these gentlemen on the list the idea is quite certain of culminating in something greater.

The plan now under consideration is this: In a few weeks from this time a meeting will be called and an attempt will be made to enroll on the membership of the company 300 or 400 citizens living north of Pike's Peak avenue, to elect officers and to establish an annual membership fee of five dollars. The money raised from these fees will be used for legislation, and not directly for improvements. The city council will be petitioned for various undertakings and the north side property owners will be kept fully up to the times in caring for their property. The idea was at first to include in the area covered by the company only that part of the city above Cache la Poudre street, but it has been decided to extend the bounds to all land north of Pike's Peak avenue.

Among the improvements which will probably be made is the grading and beautifying of the college reservation, which has long been an eyesore to those living in its vicinity. The reservation will be made into lawns, and very likely fountains, trees, and other adornments will be placed there. Cascade avenue and probably all the avenues north of Pike's Peak the company will attempt to change by making a lawn on each side extending six or ten feet from the sidewalks. The horse blocks will be moved to the outer edge of these lawns, and paths will be made leading to them. The road will be graded curving up to the center, and the water from the rains will flow to its rightful place on the bordering grass. This will avoid the large pools that at present find location in the centers of the roadways.

Three years ago the citizens in the vicinity of the college were on the point of making of the college reservation a beautiful park on the consideration that the college should give them a lease of the property for fifteen years. This consideration the college refused to comply with, and the spot remains the dreary tract that it always was. Now for a second time these citizens are making an attempt to improve their surroundings, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will be successful. According to their old estimates the college reservation can be made into lawns, a fountain and flowers be put in the center and 600 trees, besides numerous shrubs, set out for about $3,500.

Arrangements were concluded last night with Thearle & Cooper of Chicago, western agents for James Pain and Sons Great Manhattan Beach Pyrotechnic Co., for a grand display of fireworks at the Broadmoor Casino. The display will take place on the lake and will undoubtedly be the finest ever seen in Colorado Springs or the west.

THE SOUTH SEAS.

STEVENSON'S LETTER FROM A LEISURELY TRAVELER.

The Four Brothers—The Story of a South Sea Chieftain—The King Acts as Executioner—The Harem of a Tropical Potentate.

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War and revolutions are the common successors of reform, yet Nanteitei died (of an overdose of chlorodyne) in quiet possession of the throne, and it was in the reign of the third brother, Nakakatokia, a man lame in body and feeble of character, that the storm burst. The rule of the high chiefs and notables seems to have always underlain and perhaps alternated with monarchy. The old men (as they were called) have a right to sit with the king in the speak house and debate, and the king's chief superiority is in a form of closure—"The speaking is over." After the long monocracy of Nakaeia and the changes of Nanteitei the old men were doubtless grown impatient of obscurity, and they were beyond question jealous of the influence of Maka. Calumny, or rather caricature, was called in use; a spoken cartoon ran round society; Maka was reported to have said in church that the king was the first man on the island and himself the second; and, stung by the supposed affront, the chiefs broke into rebellion and armed gatherings. In the space of one forenoon the throne of Nakaeia was tumbled in the dust. The king sat in the maniap before the palace gate, expecting his recruits, Maka by his side, both anxious men, and meanwhile, in the door of a house at the north entry of the town, a chief had taken post and diverted the succors as they came. They came singly or in groups, each with his gun or pistol slung about his neck. "Where are you going?" asked the chief. "The king called us," they would reply. "Here is your place; sit down," returned the chief. With incredible disloyalty all obeyed; and sufficient force being thus got together from both sides, Nakakatokia was summoned and surrendered. About this period, in almost every part of the group, the kings were murdered; and on Tapituea the skeleton of the last hangs to this day in the chief speak house of the isle, a menace to ambition. Nakakatokia was more fortunate: his life and the royal style were spared to him, but he was stripped of power. The old men enjoyed a festival of public speaking; the laws were continually changed, never enforced; the commons had an opportunity to regret the merits of Nakaeia, and the king, denied the resource of rich marriages and the service of a troop of wives, fell not only in disconsideration, but in debt.

He died some months before my arrival in the islands, and no one regretted him; rather all looked hopefully to his successor. This was by repute the hero of the family. Alone of the four brothers he had issue, a grown son, Natiata, and a daughter three years old. It was to him, in the hour of the revolution, that Nakakatokia turned too late for help, and in earlier days he had been the right hand of the vigorous Nakaeia. Nantemat, Mr. Corpse, was his appalling nickname, and he had earned it well. Again and again at the command of Nakaeia he had surrounded houses in the dead of night, cut down the mosquito bars, and butchered families. Here was the hand of iron; here was Nakaeia "redux." He came, summoned from the tributary rule of Little Makin; he was installed; he proved a puppet and a trembler, the unwieldy shuttlecock of orators, and the reader has seen the remains of him in his summer parlor under the name of Tebureimoa.

The change in the man's character was much commented on in the island, and variously explained by opium and Christianity. To my eyes there seemed no change at all, rather an extreme consistency. Mr. Corpse was afraid of his brother. King Tebureimoa is afraid of the old men. Terror of the first nerved him for deeds of desperation; fear of the second disables him for the least act of government. He played his part of bravo in the past, following the line of least resistance, butchering others in his own defence; to-day, grown elderly and heavy, a convert, a reader of the Bible, perhaps a penitent, conscious at least of accumulated hatreds, and his memory charged with images of violence and blood, he capitulates to the old men, huddles himself with opium, and sits among his guards in dreadful expectation. The same cowardice that put into his hand the knife of the assassin deprives him of the scepter of a king.

A tale that I was told, a trifling incident that fell in my observation, depict him in his two capacities. A chief in Little Makin asked, in an hour of lightness: "Who is Kaeaa?" A bird carried the saying, and Nakaeia placed the matter in the hands of a committee of three. Mr. Corpse was chairman; the second commissioner died before my arrival; the third was yet alive and green, and presented so venerable an appearance that we gave him the name of Abou Ben Adhem. Mr. Corpse was troubled with a scruple; the man from Little Makin was his adopted brother; in such a case it was not very delicate to appear at all, to strike the blow (which it seems was otherwise expected of him, would be worse than awkward. "I will strike the blow," said the venerable Abou; and Mr. Corpse (surely with a sigh) accepted the compromise. The quarry was decoyed into the bush; he was set to carrying a log; and while his arms were raised, Abou ripped up his belly at a blow. Justice being thus done, the commission, in a childish horror, turned to flee. But their victim recalled them to his side. "You need not run away now," he said. "You have done this thing to me. Stay." He was some twenty minutes dying, and his murderers sat with him the while—a scene for Shakespeare. All the stages of a violent death, the blood, the failing voice, the decomposing features, the changed hue, are thus present in the memory of Mr. Corpse; and since he studied them in the brother he betrayed, he has some reason to reflect on the possibilities of treachery. I was never more sure of anything than the tragic quality of the king's thoughts; and yet I had but the one sight of him at unawares.

I had an errand for his ear. It was once more the hour of the siesta; but there were loiterers abroad, and these directed us to a closed house on the bank of the canal where Tebureimoa lay unguarded. We entered without ceremony, being in some haste. He lay on the floor upon a bed of mats, reading in his Gilbert Island Bible with compunction. On our sudden entrance the unwieldy man reared himself half sitting so that the Bible rolled on the floor, stared on us a moment with blank eyes, and, having recognized his visitors, sank again upon the mats. So Eglon looked on Ehud.

The justice of facts is strange, and strangely just. Nakaeia, the author of these deeds, died at peace discoursing on the craft of kings; his tool suffers daily death for his enforced complicity. Not the nature, but the congruity of men's deeds and circumstances damn and save them; and Tebureimoa from the first has been incongruously placed. At home, in a quiet by street of a village, the man had been a worthy carpenter, and even bedeviled as he is, he shows some private virtues. He has no lands, only the use of such as are impignorate for fines. He cannot enrich himself in the old way, by marriages. Thrift is the chief pillar of his fortune, and he knows and uses it. Eleven foreign traders pay him a patent of $100, some 2000 subjects capitation at the rate of $1 for a man, 50 cents for a woman, and a shilling for a child. Allowing for the exchange, perhaps a total of £300 a year. He had been some nine months on the throne, had bought his wife a silk dress and hat, figure unknown, and himself a uniform at $300; had sent his brother's photograph to be enlarged in San Francisco at $250; had greatly reduced that brother's legacy of debt, and had still sovereigns in his pocket. An affectionate brother, a good economist, he was, besides, a handy carpenter, and cobbled occasionally on the woodwork of the palace. It is not wonderful that Mr. Corpse has virtues; that Tebureimoa should have a diversion filled me with surprise.

This chapter of history I have collected from the lips of eyewitnesses and actors; Maka himself, Mr. Benson, an old resident, and a fair helper, Mrs. Adolph Rick.

BUTARITARI AROUND OUR HOUSE.

When we left the palace we were still but seafarers ashore; and within the hour we had installed our goods in one of the six foreign houses of Butaritari. Two San Francisco firms are here established, Messrs. Crawford and Messrs. Wightman Brothers; the first hard by the palace in the mid town, the second at the north entry, each with a store and barroom. Our house was in the Wightman compound, betwixt the store and bar, within a fenced enclosure. Across the road a few native houses nestled in the margin of the bush, and the green wall of palms rose solid, shutting out the breeze. A little sandy cove of the lagoon ran in behind, sheltered by a verandaed pier, the labor of queens' hands. Here, when the tide was high, sail boats lay to be loaded. When the tide was low the boats took ground some half a mile away, and an endless series of natives descended the pier stair, toiled across the sand in strings and clusters, waded to the waist with the bags of copra and loitered backward to renew their charge. The mystery of the copra trade tormented me as I sat and watched the profits drip on the stair and the sands.

In front, from shortly after 4 in the morning until 9 at night, the folks of the town streamed by us intermittingly along the road: families going up the island to make copra on their lands; women bound for the bush to gather flowers against the evening toilet; and twice a day, the toddy cutters, each with his knife and shell. In the first gray of the morning and again late in the afternoon, these would straggle past about their treetop business, strike off here and there into the bush, and vanish from the face of earth. At about the same hour in the morning, if the tide be low in the lagoon, you are likely to be bound yourself across the island for a bath, and may enter close at their heels the alleys of the palm wood. Right in front, although the sun is not yet risen, the east is already lighted with preparatory fires, and the huge accumulations of the trade wind cloud glow with and heliograph the coming day. The breeze is in your face, overhead in the tops of the palms, its playthings, it maintains a lively bustle; look where you will, above or below, there is no human presence. And right over head the song of an invisible singer breaks from the thick leaves; from further on a second tree-top answers, and beyond again, in the bosom of the woods, a still more distant minstrel perches and sways and sings. So, all round the isle, the toddy cutters sit on high and are rocked by the trade, and have a view far to seaward, where they keep watch for sails, and, like huge birds, utter songs in the morning. They sing with a certain lustiness and Bacchic glee; the volume of sound and the articulate melody fall unexpected from the tree top, whence we anticipate the chattering of fowls. And yet in a sense these songs also are but charms; the words are ancient, obsolete, and sacred; few comprehend them, perhaps no one perfectly; but it was understood the cutters "prayed to have good toddy and sang of their old wars." The prayer is at least answered; and when the foaming shell is brought to your door you have a beverage well "worthy of a grace." All forenoon you may return and taste; it only sparkles and sharpens and grows to be a new drink, not less delicious; but with the progress of the day, the fermentation quickens and grows acid; in twelve hours it will be yeast for bread, in two days more a devilish intoxicant the counselor of crime.

The men are of a marked Arabian cast of features, often bearded and moustachioed, often gayly dressed, some with bracelets and anklets, all stalking hidalgo-like, and accepting salutations with a haughty lip. The hair (with the dandies of either sex) is worn turban wise in a frizzled bush, and like the daggers of the Japanese, a pointed stick (used for a comb) is thrust gallantly among the curls. The women from this bush of hair look forth enticingly. The race must not be compared with the Tahitian for female beauty; I doubt even if the average be high; but some of the prettiest girls and one of the handsomest women I ever saw were Gilbertines. Butaritari, being the commercial center of the group, is Europeanized; the colored saque or the white shift are common wear, the latter for the evening; the trade hat, faced with flowers, fruit, and ribbons, is unfortunately not unknown; and the character female dress of the Gilberts no longer universal. The ridi is its name—a cutty petticoat or fringe of the smoked fiber of the cocoanut leaf, not unlike tarry strings; the lower edge not reaching the mid thigh, the upper adjusted so low upon the haunches that it seems to cling by accident. A sneeze, you think, and the lady must surely be left destitute. "The perilous, hair breadth ridi" was our word for it; and in the conflict that rages over woman's dress it has the misfortune to please neither side, the prudish condemning it as insufficient, the more frivolous finding it unlovely in itself. Yet if pretty Gilbertine would look her best that must be her costume. In that, and attired otherwise, she moves with an incomparable liberty and grace and life that makes the poetry of Micronesia. Bundle her in a gown the charm is fled, and she wriggles like an English woman.

Toward dusk the passers-by became more gorgeous. The men broke out in all the colors of the rainbow, or at least the trade room, and both men and women began to be adorned and scented with new flowers. A small white blossom is the favorite, sometimes sown singly in a woman's hair like stars, now composed in a thick wreath. With the night the crowd thickened in the road, and the padding and brushing of bare feet became continuous; the promenaders mostly grave, the silence only interrupted by some giggling and scampering of girls; even the children quiet. At 9 bedtime struck on a bell from the cathedral, and the life of the town ceased. At 4 the next morning the signal is repeated in the darkness, and the innocent prisoners set free; but for seven hours all must lie—I was about to say within doors, of a place where doors and even walls are an exception—housed, at least, under their airy roofs and clustered in the tents of the mosquito nets. Suppose a necessary errand to occur, suppose it imperative to send abroad, the messenger must then go openly, advertising himself to the police with a huge brand of cocoanut, which flares from house to house like a moving bonfire. Only the police themselves go darkling, and grope in the night for misdemeanants. I used to hate their treacherous presence; their captain in particular, a crafty old man in white, lurked nightly about my premises; if I'd continued I found it in my heart to beat him. But the rogue was privileged.

Not one of the eleven resident traders came to town, no captain cast anchor in the lagoon, but we saw him ere the hour was out. This was owing to our position between the store and the bar, the Sans Souci, as the last was called. Mr. Rick was not only Messrs. Wightman's manager, but consular agent for the States; Mrs. Rick was the only white woman on the island, and one of the only two in the archipelago. Their house, besides, with its cool verandas, its bookshelves, its comfortable furniture, could not be rivaled nearer than Jaluit or Honolulu. Every one called in consequence, save such as might be prosecuting a South Sea quarrel, hinging on the price of copra and the odd cent, or perhaps a difference about poultry. Even these, if they did not appear upon the north, would be presently visible to the southward, the Sans Souci drawing them with cords. In an island with a total population of twelve white persons, one of the two drinking shops might seem superfluous; but every taste has its rules, and the double accommodation of Butaritari is found in practice highly convenient by the captains and the crews of ships; the land we live in being tacitly resigned to the forecastle, the Sans Souci tacitly reserved for the afterguard. So aristocratic were my habits, so commanding was my fear of Mr. Williams, that I have never visited the first; but in the other, which was the club or rather the casino of the island, I regularly passed my evenings. It was small, but neatly fitted, and at night when the lamp was lit sparkled with glass and glowed with colored pictures like a theater at Christmas. The pictures were advertisements, the glass coarse enough, the carpentry amateur; but the effect in that incongruous isle was of unbridled luxury and inestimable expense. Here songs were sung, tales told, tricks performed, games played. The Ricks, ourselves, Norwegian Tom, the barkeeper, a captain or two from the ships, and perhaps three or four traders come down the island in their boats, or by the road on foot, made up the usual company. The traders, all bred to the sea, take a humorous pride in their new business: "South Sea Merchants" is the title they prefer. "We are all sailors here"—"Merchants if you please"—"South Sea Merchants"—was a piece of conversation endlessly repeated, that never seemed to lose in savor. Yet, to the critical observer, it seemed a dispute of words, and the South Sea merchant and the sailor still identical. From a week or two on their stations, buried in island neighborhood and subsisting chiefly upon native food, they came to town and reached the door of the "Sans Souci" in the same disposition as their brethren step on shore with from a year at sea. It is the more to the credit of these gentlemen that we found them at all times simple, genial, gay, gallant and obliging; and across some interval of time, recall with pleasure the traders of Butaritari. There was one black sheep indeed. I tell of him here where he lived, against my rule; for in this case I have no measure to preserve and the man is typical of a class of ruffians that once disgraced the whole field of the South seas, and still linger in the rarely visited isles of Micronesia. He bore the name on the bench of "a perfect gentleman when sober," but I never saw him otherwise than drunk. The few shocking and savage traits of the Micronesian he has singled out with the skill of a collector and planted in the soil of his original baseness. He has been accused and acquitted of a treacherous murder; and has since boastfully owned it, which inclines me to suppose him innocent. His daughter is defaced by erroneous cruelty, for it was his wife he had intended to disfigure, and in the darkness of the night and the frenzy of cocoa brandy fastened on the wrong victim. The wife has since fled and harbors in the bush with natives; and he has since demands from chief ears her forcible restoration. The best of his business is to make natives drink, and then advance the money for the fine upon a lucrative mortgage. "Respect for the whites," is this man's word, "What is the matter with this island is the want of respect for the whites." On his way to Butaritari, while I was there, he spied his wife in the bush with certain natives and made a dash to capture her, whereupon one of her companions drew a knife, and the husband retreated. "Do you call that proper respect for the whites?" he cried. At an early stage of the acquaintance we proved our respect for his kind of white by forbidding him our enclosure under pain of death. Thenceforth he lingered often in the neighborhood, with I know not what sense of envy or design of mischief; his white, handsome face (which I beheld with loathing) looked in upon us at all hours across the fence; and once, from a safe distance, he avenged himself by shouting a recondite island insult to us, quite inoffensive, on his English lips incredibly incongruous.

Our enclosure, round which this composite of degradations wandered, was of some extent. In one corner was a trellis with a long table of rough boards. Here the Fourth of July feast had been held not long before with memorable consequences, yet to be set forth; here we took our meals, here entertained to a dinner the king and notables of Makin. In the midst was the house with a veranda front and back and three rooms within. In the veranda we slung our man-of-war hammocks, worked there by day and slept at night. Within were books, chairs, a round table, a hanging lamp, and portraits of the royal family of Hawaii. Queen Victoria proves nothing; Kalakaua and Mrs. Bishop are diagnostic and the truth is we were the steady tenants of the parsonage. On the day of our arrival Maka was away; his kindness unlocked his doors and the clear rigorous man, the sworn foe to tobacco and to liquor, returned to find his veranda littered with cigarettes and his parlor horrible with bottles. He made but one condition—on the round table which he used in the celebration of the sacrament, he begged us to refrain from setting liquor. In all else he bowed to the accomplished fact, refused rent, retired across the way into a native house, and plying in his boat, ran the remotest quarters of the isle for provender. He found us pigs; I could not fancy where, no other pigs were visible. He brought us fowls and taro; when we gave our feast to the monarch and gentry, it was he who supplied the wherewithal, he who superintended the cooking, he who asked grace at table, and, when the king's health was proposed, he who started the cheering with an English hip-hip-hip. There was never a more fortunate conception; the heart of the flattered king exulted in his bosom at the sound.

Take him for all and all, I have never known a more engaging person than the parson of Butaritari. His mirth, his kindness, his mobile, friendly feelings brimmed from the man in speech and gesture. He loved to exaggerate, to act and overact the momentary part, to exercise his lungs and muscles, and to speak and laugh with his whole body. He had the morning cheerfulness of birds and healthy children, and his humor was infectious. We were next neighbors and met daily, yet our salutations lasted minutes at a stretch, shaking hands, slapping shoulders, capering like a pair of Merry Andrews, laughing to split our sides upon some pleasantry that would scarce raise a titter in an infant school. It might be five in the morning, the toddy cutters just gone by, the road empty, the shade of the island lying far on the lagoon, and the ebullition cheered me for the day.

Yet I always suspected Maka of a secret melancholy; these jubilant extremes could scarce be constantly maintained. He was, besides, long and lean and lined and corded, and a trifle grizzled, and his Sabbath countenance was even saturnine. On that day we made a procession to the church or (as I must always call it) the cathedral; Maka (a blot on the landscape), in tall hat, black frock coat, black trousers; under his arm the hymn book and the Bible; on his face a reverent gravity; beside him Mary, his wife, a quiet, wise, and handsome elderly lady, seriously attired—myself following, with singular and moving thoughts. Long before, to the sound of bells and streams and birds, through a green Lothian glen, I had accompanied Sunday by Sunday a minister in whose house I lodged, and the likeness and the difference and the series of years and deaths profoundly touched me. In the great, dusky, palm-tree cathedral the congregation rarely numbered thirty. The men on one side, the women on the other, myself posted (for a privileged amongst the women, and the small missionary contingent gathered close around the platform, we were lost in that roomy vault. The lessons were read antiphonally, the flock was catechised, a blind youth repeated weekly a long string of psalms, hymns were sung—I never heard worse singing—and the sermon followed. To say I understood nothing were untrue; there were points that I learned to expect with certainty; the name of Honolulu, that of Kalakaua, the word Cap'n-man-o'-wa, the word ship, and a description of a storm at sea, infallibly occurred; and I was not seldom rewarded with the name of my own sovereign in the bargain. The rest was but sound to the ears, silence for the mind; a plain expanse of tedium, rendered unbearable by heat, a hard chair, and the sight through the wide doors of the more happy heathen on the green. Sleep breathed on my joints and eyelids, sleep hummed in my ears, it reigned in the dim cathedral. The congregation stirred and stretched, they moaned, they groaned aloud, they yawned upon a singing note, as you may sometimes hear a dog when he has reached the tragic bitterness of boredom. In vain the preacher thumped the table, in vain he singled and addressed by name particular hearers. I was myself perhaps a more effective excitant; and at least to one old gentleman the spectacle of my successful struggles against sleep—and I hope they were successful—cheered the flight of time. He, when he was not catching flies or playing tricks upon his neighbors, gloated with a fixed, fraudulent eye upon the stages of my agony; and once, when the service was drawing to a close, he winked at me across the church. I was astonished, in a person of that age, to find him so regular an attendant and so regular to misbehave; and my astonishment was increased when, strolling one morning early in the bush, I met the man descending from his toddy tree and found him in secular moments dull and serious. But the character about the age of 12 is common in European schoolboys.

I write of the service with a smile; yet I was always there, always with respect for Maka, always with admiration for his deep seriousness, his burning energy, the fire of his roused eye, the sincere and various accents of his voice. To see him weekly flogging a dead horse and blowing a cold fire was a lesson in fortitude and constancy. It may be a question whether, if the mission were fully supported and set free from business avocations, more might not result; I think otherwise myself; I think not neglect, but rigor has reduced his flock, that rigor which has once provoked a revolution, and which to-day, in a man so lively and engaging, amazes the beholder. No song, no dance, no tobacco, no liquor, no alleviative of life, only toil and church-going; so says a voice from his face; and the face is the face of the Polynesian Esau, but the voice is the voice of a Jacob from a different world. And a Polynesian at the best makes a singular missionary in the Gilberts; coming from a country recklessly unchaste to one conspicuously strict; from races hag-ridden with bogies to one comparatively bold against the terrors of the dark. The thought was stamped one morning in my mind, when I chanced to be abroad by moonlight, and saw all the town lightless, but the lamp faithfully burning by the missionary's bed. It requires no law, no fire, and no scouting police to withhold Maka and his countrymen from wondering in the night unlighted.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The annual convention of the El Paso county W. C. T. U. was held in the First Congregational church at Manitou, on Thursday Sept. 10. The morning session consisted of devotional exercises, reports from superintendents of departments, and a general report of the county work for 1891, by the president, Mrs. Chambers. She considered the work on the whole encouraging, though much hampered by lack of funds for traveling and organizing. There seemed to be a large field open for work among the children and young people of the county if only workers and money could be obtained.

Mrs. Chase, of Missouri, and Miss Ellington, of Texas, were present and by invitation of the convention gave interesting accounts of the work in their respective states.

After a very enjoyable picnic at the Iron Springs, the afternoon session convened in the church. Devotional exercises were again held, after which Miss Cheney, of Eastonville, read a very interesting and suggestive paper on "Young Women's work in Minnesota." Miss Cheney was invited to meet the young ladies of Colorado Springs next Thursday afternoon, and if desired to organize them into a Y. W. C. T. U. This she kindly consented to do.

A discussion on working girls' clubs and friendly employment agencies was then held and elicited many earnest utterances.

The officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. E. W. Chambers; vice-presidents, the president of each local Union in the county; recording and corresponding secretary, Mrs. Baker of Colorado City; treasurer, Mrs. Ellen Jackson of Eastonville. The convention then adjourned.

For Improving the City.

During the coming winter a company will probably be incorporated whose purpose it will be to beautify this city as much as possible.

Although the company is as yet only an idea the plan of its forming and incorporation is being seriously considered by Messrs. Louis R. Ehrich, Godfrey Kissel, J. L. Armit, Frank White, Col. Ensign, and one or two other citizens living in the north end, and with these gentlemen on the list the idea is quite certain of culminating in something greater.

The plan now under consideration is this: In a few weeks from this time a meeting will be called and an attempt will be made to enroll on the membership of the company 300 or 400 citizens living north of Pike's Peak avenue, to elect officers and to establish an annual membership fee of five dollars. The money raised from these fees will be used for legislation, and not directly for improvements. The city council will be petitioned for various undertakings and the north side property owners will be kept fully up to the times in caring for their property. The idea was at first to include in the area covered by the company only that part of the city above Cache la Poudre street, but it has been decided to extend the bounds to all land north of Pike's Peak avenue.

Among the improvements which will probably be made is the grading and beautifying of the college reservation, which has long been an eyesore to those living in its vicinity. The reservation will be made into lawns, and very likely fountains, trees, and other adornments will be placed there. Cascade avenue and probably all the avenues north of Pike's Peak the company will attempt to change by making a lawn on each side extending six or ten feet from the sidewalks. The horse blocks will be moved to the outer edge of these lawns, and paths will be made leading to them. The road will be graded curving up to the center, and the water from the rains will flow to its rightful place on the bordering grass. This will avoid the large pools that at present find location in the centers of the roadways.

Three years ago the citizens in the vicinity of the college were on the point of making of the college reservation a beautiful park on the consideration that the college should give them a lease of the property for fifteen years. This consideration the college refused to comply with, and the spot remains the dreary tract that it always was. Now for a second time these citizens are making an attempt to improve their surroundings, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will be successful. According to their old estimates the college reservation can be made into lawns, a fountain and flowers be put in the center and 600 trees, besides numerous shrubs, set out for about $3,500.

Arrangements were concluded last night with Thearle & Cooper of Chicago, western agents for James Pain and Sons Great Manhattan Beach Pyrotechnic Co., for a grand display of fireworks at the Broadmoor Casino. The display will take place on the lake and will undoubtedly be the finest ever seen in Colorado Springs or the west.

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Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

We hear from a reliable authority that the Hon. J. C. Helm will be a candidate before the next Republican state convention for renomination to the office which he now holds. This will very much please his friends here who have desired him to be a candidate and it will give general satisfaction throughout the state. It practically takes all interest from our state convention, as the nomination to the supreme judgeship is the only important one to be made, and it has generally been conceded that if Judge Helm allowed his name to come before the convention he would receive the nomination without opposition. Judge Helm proved a strong candidate nine years ago for this office. He ran at a time when the party was very much dissatisfied with its ticket and when he was opposed by a Democrat of much greater experience as a jurist. At that time he had had no experience as a judge, except that gained in the two years he had occupied the position of district judge, and he was not generally known to the lawyers outside of his district. But in the nine years he has served the people of this state in the highest judicial position in their gift, he has shown that he merited the confidence manifested in him at the polls in 1882, and has established a reputation as a painstaking, conscientious, able and entirely honorable judge. If there was good reason for his election at a time when the party was disunited in 1882, over a Democrat of larger experience and better established reputation, there is every reason why he should be returned to the same office this year. The position he has held has not been by any means an easy one. There have been so many questions raised in litigation regarding our mining and irrigation laws or some similar subject, for which there was no precedent in the laws of other states and on which our own state legislature made imperfect laws, that our supreme court has been compelled, almost, at times, to make law as well as to interpret it. During his nine years of service, therefore, there have been many very important decisions made which have settled forever questions that were in controversy a few years before. If we look over these decisions, we shall find that during his term Judge Helm wrote more than his share, and in fact more than his share of all the decisions. We do not say this to reflect on any other member of the court, as all of his fellow judges have been glad to bear similar testimony. Under the peculiar conditions we have mentioned above, nine years' experience on the supreme bench of this state, engaged in considering and passing upon these new questions of law, has given him a knowledge in this work that could be gained by presiding over no other court nor by use of text books. No experience in the trial of cases can take its place. Judge Helm at the present time is in the prime of life. He was elected much younger than candidates usually are to such a position. He was thirty-four when elected and is now forty-three. There ought not to be any contest over the nomination in our state Republican convention nor at the polls in the election of Judge Helm to the office of supreme judge.

THE HEAD OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A very interesting document recently issued by the state of Minnesota concerns the source of the Mississippi. Lake Itasca, named by the explorer Schoolcraft in 1832, from two Latin words (veritas caput) supposed to mean "true head," was popularly called the source of the great river for many years. While it has been known since 1836 that there were other streams and lakes emptying into Itasca, the complete survey of them was not made until in 1889 when Mr. J. V. Brower was specially commissioned by the governor and historical society of Minnesota for this work.

The reason why the source of the river has been so long in doubt is this: beyond the river channel and the lake in which it starts, is a wilderness of swamps and numerous small lakes. The drainage communication between these is underground, and only the most careful leveling could determine which of these was at the head of the chain, which were intermediate and which were merely side contributors.

In presenting his preliminary report, Mr. Brower calls attention first to Lake Itasca, situated at the forks of a valley of the shape λ, the three arms extending north, southeast and southwest, and the lake itself with three arms. It is from the northern arm the outlet for the lake extends, which, after a big sweep to the north and east, turns on its long generally straight course to the gulf.

The southeast valley from the outlet of Itasca is nearly five miles long. The small stream has its source in Mary lake, and above this are successively two small Twin lakes and a larger one communicating with each other but not with Mary lake, also three lakes each of about a quarter mile diameter, and one much smaller, which is quite near the head of the divide.

In the southwestern valley the stream is known as the Infant Mississippi. It extends as far as the second of the Nicollet lakes. The third Nicollet lake is separated from the second by a narrow ridge through which there is no visible communication, and there empties into it a creek, nearly a mile in length, which has its source in a group of springs. Beyond this are a dozen lakes of varying size, and last of all near the top of the divide lake Hernando De Soto, the highest body of open water in the valley of the Mississippi. It is 1670 feet above sea level and 2555 from the Gulf of Mexico by the channel of the river.

Tributary to the southwest arm is a so- Elk lake, of considerable size and with one tributary creek. This lake has by some been claimed as the true source of the great river. But Mr. Brower disposes of this by saying that at some seasons the channel between Lakes Itasca and Elk is dry and that at others the water flows out of Itasca and into Elk.

Thus 350 years after DeSoto first looked upon the great muddy Father of Waters the geographical mystery is laid bare. Henceforth the question of the source of the Mississippi will be one of definition. The creeks and lakes are mapped. Whether the source is at the head of the highest running stream, or in the highest lake which has no outlet, or at the summit of the divide, the facts are open to all the world.

It is pleasant to know that this whole region has been secured as a state park, and that however much man may vex Father Mississippi with boats and levees farther down, his head lies pillowed undisturbed amid the mosses and groves of the primeval wilderness.

Colorado Springs people have always had a very kindly feeling towards the projectors and builders of its opera house. It was justly considered when the house was built that it was on a scale which was not warranted by the rank of this city in amusement patronage. To its convenience and attractiveness is due in large measure the fact that Colorado Springs has had more first-class performances than any city of its size in the United States. Lawrence Barrett, Modjeska, Janauschek, Louis James, Emma Abbott, Langtry, Mrs. Potter, W. J. Florence, Roland Reed, Mrs. Scott Siddons, Joe Emmet, Campanini, these are not the names usual to one night stands, and that they have been here must be ascribed as well to the opera house as to the sagacity and enterprise of a good manager. The additional expenditure in improvements of a sum greater, we are informed, than the total profits at the opera house during ten years, is sufficient indication of the continuance of the policy which has been so satisfactory in the past. It is true that the opera house needed repair, but it is also true that the repairs have been made with such liberality and public-spirited largeness, that the result is practically a new building, a structure enlarged, remodeled, improved in many ways; one in which Colorado Springs may feel a just pride; and one where a long list of good performances may fitly complement the memory of good performances now past.

Colorado college will open its fall term Sept. 22. President Slocum, who has been spending the summer in Europe, will reach the Springs about the 20th and other members of the faculty will be back by that time. Almost all of the corps of instruction will be in their places. Professor Loud, who has been pursuing special studies at Clark university, Worcester, Massachusetts, on a year's leave-of-absence, is expected to be back in his old position. Miss Wickard has already returned from her year abroad, much stronger than she has been for years, and will resume her charge of the English department. Dr. Murray, who was elected a year ago to the chair of Greek and has been doing special work in Germany during the past year, will be here in time to begin his work. Dr. Craigen, the new professor in geology and mineralogy will greatly strengthen the scientific departments and is already in the city. An announcement will be made in a few days in regard to the new professor of Latin, whose election will very soon take place. All the other members of the corps of instruction will be in their places excepting those who were employed temporarily last year to fill the places of those on leave-of-absence. President Slocum and the board of trustees are working hard to make the college and the academy institutions of high standing, and it is a matter of congratulation that men of such ability and opportunities are being called to the various departments.

THE YOUNG EMPEROR.

In the August Century there appeared a leading article on the young German emperor William II by Poultney Bigelow. As a personal description of one of the world's newest great men, it was of considerable interest, and not without value as giving light upon a subject of which the world was anxious to know more. Its chief characteristic, however was the obtrusive personality of the author. It was not so much the emperor as the author's acquaintance with him which formed the principal theme of the article. One could not help feeling that it was the author's intention to send a marked copy of the magazine to the emperor for his perusal, and thus he expected to gain from the adulation therein, if in no other way, by his increased credit and reputation as a personal associate of an emperor.

In marked contrast is the book published by Putnams last week. In his "The Young Emperor," Harold Frederic has supplied the world with a volume of distinct historical value and of great interest. From the very start the writer confines himself to facts, and while he proves himself well acquainted with facts not generally known, there is no attempt to gain credit for the author, except as a careful, accurate and fair historian.

The author at first tells how the royal family of Prussia, the Hohenzollerns, gained its supremacy. He contrasts their strength of character with the weakness of those who formerly far outweighed the Prussians in power and importance, but who now are presiding over cattle-show country courts, wearing Prussian uniforms at parades and reviews, and desiring nothing else so much as the reception of invitations to visit Berlin and shine in the reflected radiance of the Hohenzollern's smile."

Passing then to his immediate subject, the writer describes the youth of the young prince, born in January 1859. "The prolonged life of his grandfather, and the apparently superb physical vitality of his father made him seem much farther removed from the throne than fate really intended, and he grew up into manhood with only scant attention from the general public. There was an unexpressed feeling that he belonged to the twentieth century, and that it would be time enough then to study him." It was due to the influence of his mother that William was sent to the public school, instead of being taught by a tutor in accordance with the traditions of his family. This mother was Victoria, eldest daughter of the English queen, a princess with a strong love for her English fatherland and its ways, and one whose strength of character and mind fully qualified her to hold her own even among the domineering Hohenzollerns. "During his three years at Cassel William was very democratic in his intercourse with the other boys. He may have been helped to this by the fact that he was one of the worst dressed boys in the school, in accordance with an ancient family rule which makes the Hohenzollern children wear out their old clothes in a way that would astonish the average grocer's progeny. He was only an ordinary scholar as far as his studies went." At the age of eighteen he entered the university at Bonn. The situation here was entirely changed. He received and seemed to exact the deference which was due to his royal rank. "Both at the Prussian capital and Bonn's university town he now wore his uniform, his sword, and his epaulets, and [illegible] in air, sniffed his fill of the incense burned before him by the young men of the army."

With the regency of his father, Frederic, in 1878, made necessary by the bullets of the Socialist Nobiling, fired into the aged emperor, began the opposition between these two which resulted in charges of unfilial conduct which are only too well proven. His prejudice against his father and the disposition to regard himself as the forlorn hope of German conservatism, the man who was looked to by the people as knowing more than his father, was sedulously cultivated by Bismarck who was then all powerful.

A most interesting chapter of the book is devoted to an analysis of the character of Emperor Frederic, that king who came to the throne enveloped in a shroud and having already signed an abdication, reigned ninety-nine days and died regretted by all Europe. If we may believe our author, Frederic was a much overrated man. To him is given full credit for originating the idea of the empire, but the chief charge made against him is that he was an incompetent, impractical dreamer. "To create this empire, Frederic was quite ready to forcibly coerce the Southern German states. Bismarck and William I, whom we think of as rough, hard, arbitrary men, shrank from even considering such a course. To the enthusiastic Frederic it seems the most natural thing in the world." In his diary Frederic writes,

"I doubt whether the necessary uprightness exists for the free development of the empire, and think that only a new epoch, which shall one day come to terms with me, shall see that * * * More especially I shall be the first prince who has to appear before his people after having honorably declared for constitutional methods without reserve."

"One feels," says Mr. Frederic, "that these two passages from his own diary show distinctly why the practical rulers, soldiers and statesmen of Prussia distrusted Frederic. They saw him more eager and strenuous about grasping the imperial dignity than anyone else—willing even to break treaties and force Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg into the empire at the cannon's mouth; and then they heard him lamenting that until he came to the throne there would not be enough uprightness to insure constitutional methods. Candidly it is impossible to wonder at their failure to reconcile the two."

To the reader of the book must be left the pleasing task of following the young emperor through three very eventful years. The causes which led up to the dismissal of Bismarck are clearly set forth; it was, says Mr. Frederic because he made the emperor seem ridiculous. The dramatic scene of the [illegible] waiting for Bismarck's resignation; the coalition of the three empresses for Bismarck's overthrow with an American, the Countess von Waldersee as their prime minister; the emperor's growing fondness for England; and his interest in Christian socialism are all described in a pleasing but exact manner. There is in Mr. Frederic's style more than a trace of the best reportorial work, it is not pen pictures, but kodak views of contemporaneous history.

This book will to many alter their estimate of William's character. Judged by the facts here known, he is by no means an ideal hero. He is a determined, forceful, growing man, honest in purpose, though often mistaken in deed, his sincere purpose to raise Germany for the best good of his people, has led him into greater light and more usefulness. In this young emperor, honest, forceful, a model in domestic life, monarchism, which the nineteenth century calls declining, finds its brightest example, its best plea for toleration and continuance. Were all kings like Emperor William, the progress of European republicanism would be very slow.

There is no question that Admiral Brown did quite right in extending asylum to ex-President Balmaceda from his enraged enemies. The principle of extending a refuge to proscribed is clearly established, and has been frequently put in practice by the admirals of all the nations represented in the Chilian waters during the present troubles. It was a violation of it which caused the trouble in the Barrundia affair, and a repetition of that disgraceful episode is certainly not desirable. However it is in some respects to be regretted that Balmaceda got away, and especially that it was an American war ship which was selected as his refuge. The incident can hardly fail to add to the prejudice against the United States which is already so prevalent in Chile. The friendship of that country is valuable to us not only on account of the commercial advantages to be derived therefrom, but also from the more sentimental reason that the utmost good feeling ought to prevail among all the republics of the western hemisphere. Besides this it seems probable that Balmaceda was really the worst kind of a tyrant, and that he was not only guilty of political crimes of first magnitude, was also a thief and murderer, who only differed from the ordinary criminal as his opportunities were greater. If one-tenth of the stories that are told about him are true, Americans may well be sorry that circumstances compelled this nation to assist such a notorious criminal in escaping from his just deserts.

China seems to think that the new modern ships of her navy justify her in turning a deaf ear to the remonstrances of Europeans and Americans. A half day's experience with the allied fleets will convince her of her error. It takes something more than number of ships and men to make a navy and the operation of the great modern engines of war requires a technical knowledge and a readiness for changing circumstances which the Chinese are far from possessing.

The advantage to Utah in the partial overthrow of the political power of the Mormons is already apparent. There have been more rich mining discoveries reported this summer than in any previous year in the history of the territory. A few more of these attractive announcements will leave the Mormons in a hopeless minority, and the next census will have a striking story to tell of Utah's progress.

It was a noted King of Israel who said, "I said in my haste, all men are liars." This has been considered by some in the nature of a "give-away," but it is not to be compared with a remark made by the editor of the Loveland Reporter, in his first daily edition. "The Weekly Reporter," he says, "is the only strictly truthful paper in Colorado."

Funeral of Dr. Loring.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 17.—The funeral of Dr. Loring, ex-commissioner of agriculture and United States minister to Portugal, was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the North Unitarian church. The services in the church were preceded by a simple prayer at the Loring mansion by the venerable pastor of the North parish, and the Rev. Edward D. Wilson. The body was escorted to Harmony Grove cemetery, its last resting place, by the Sir Knights of Winslow Lewis commandery of Knights Templars and a long cortege of carriages.

Cherokee Boomers.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Guthrie, O. T., says thousands of boomers are arriving here and going into camp in anticipation of the proclamation opening the reservation to the east of the settlement. The rush bids fair to rival if not exceed that of the opening of Oklahoma.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B. Gregg.

Professor John Fiske of Cambridge is one of the most philosophical American historians as well as one of the most eminent American exponents of the doctrine of evolution. Those who have read his Cosmic Philosophy and his Idea of God will not need to be told this. For the benefit of the many who are ignorant of what the doctrine of evolution is, and more especially with the hope of proving the falsity of recent charges against Herbert Spencer, Professor Fiske has written for the September Popular Science Monthly an article on the doctrine of evolution, in which he places himself beyond question in the ranks of theistic evolutionists. It is this feature of the article, rather than the defense of Mr. Spencer, which gives it significance.

Professor Fiske, acknowledging that many evolutionists are materialists, uses a proposition advanced by Prof. Ernst Haeckel in a recent letter to him as a text for his remarks. Professor Haeckel, declaring that the general doctrine of evolution appears to be already unassailably founded, that transformism and the theory of descent are inseparable constituent parts of the doctrine, and that man is thus descended from a series of invertebrates, proceeds to say: "The belief in an 'immortal soul' and in 'a personal God' are therewith completely untenable." Here Professor Fiske begins the contest and says, "Stop! You have entered the region of metaphysics—the transcendental region, which science has no competent methods of exploring. You have ceased to be a scientist and become a dogmatist." He then inquires what is meant by the phrase "personal God," and unequivocably asserts that the theory of evolution strengthens and confirms the St. Athanasian conception of God, which conceived of Him as immanent in the world of phenomena, and reaffirms the conception of deity—which Richard Hooker had in mind when he wrote of nature, law "that her seat is in the bosom of God and her voice is the harmony of the world."

Later in the article such expressions occur as this, and that the beliefs in the psychical nature of God and in the immortality of the human soul seem to harmonize infinitely better with any general system of cosmic philosophy than the negation of these beliefs. * * * The doctrine of evolution makes God our constant refuge and support and nature His true revelation, and when all its religious implications shall have been set forth it will be seen to be the most potent ally that Christianity has ever had in elevating mankind."

The charge of vagueness cannot be brought against Professor Fiske. He has stated most definitely his own position as an evolutionist. His article will help in settling the faith of many who have felt it necessary to accept the doctrine of evolution, but have shrunk from accepting the materialistic interpretations of it.

Not the least important feature of the article is the recognition of the fact that science has its limitations; that there is a realm of thought and life in which it can neither add to nor detract from certainty of belief; and this realm is the realm of the spiritual.

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The archbishop of Canterbury, in a recent address on the dignity of work in a country parish, told of a rector who expressed the wish to leave a parish where he had been many years, and the church wardens came to him and said, "You must not leave us. You have given all your best years to us and we did mean to give such a funeral." What more generous compensation for spending one's ministerial life in the midst of rural scenes could be asked for?

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Such wide circulation has been given to the remark of President Patton of Princeton in his recent baccalaureate, "If I must choose between life and dogma, I will say that Christianity is not a life but a dogma," that it has become one of the most famous sayings of a year not unnoted for brilliant theological epigrams. Yet it has been received by Protestants with far more dissent than approval, and until the author of it explains more fully his position he will be exposed to such doubtful compliments as several of the Catholic papers have been paying him. One of their journals, after quoting the declaration, adds: "The power of early training and prejudice must be great to keep such clear minds enveloped round about by the anarchy and chaos of Protestantism."

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We copy from the Christian Union the following biographical sketch of a notable woman, the mother of General Armstrong of Hampton: Mrs. Clarissa Armstrong, who died in San Francisco July 20, 1891, was a woman of more than ordinary note. To many of the older readers of the Christian Union her name will be familiarly associated with the early missionaries of the American board in the Sandwich Islands. To later readers the name is familiar through the labors of her son, General Armstrong, in behalf of the colored race at Hampton, Va. Mrs. Armstrong was possessed of a remarkably strong character. Her early home was Russell, Mass. A self-educated New England girl, strong in purpose to be and do something which should best serve life's high end, she early gave herself to Christ, and consecrated her labors to His work in heathen lands. In 1831 she was married and sailed for Honolulu. There was little romance in the prospect of life at the Hawaiian islands in that day. The six months' voyage in a whaling vessel was fraught with dangers and direst discomforts.

"For a time she lived among the lowest type of cannibals on the Marquesan islands. There she learned to believe practically in the story of Daniel and the den of lions. "I have been in the den," she said, referring to her life among the cannibals. "We were without a guard, without a weapon; God only kept at bay those human lions thirsting for blood; his arm also delivered us unharmed." For a New England girl to leave a New England home and associations and begin life in a miserable grass hut, amid the degradations of heathen existence, required strong faith and strong fortitude. These she possessed in an eminent degree.

"For fifty years she lived and labored among these islanders of the Pacific.

"Her home grew brighter as years passed on. Heathen night gradually yielded to the light of Christian life and teaching. Ten children were given her, seven of whom still live; but amid all her trials without, and the cares incident to her own household, she never faltered nor lost sight of the great purpose of her life. She lived to see her 86th year. During the last year she suffered seriously from a fall, and consequent paralysis. Up to the time of that accident her naturally strong mind and body preserved their powers remarkably. She kept up an unabated interest in scientific and literary questions, and in all the current topics of the day. The world's progress she was keenly alive to in all directions, viewing it, however, with deepest interest where it seemed to her to reveal God's methods of developing the race.

She was strong and brave, self-sacrificing and tender. Her sympathies were quick, her hand ever ready to help. As a friend she was true and steadfast; as a counselor wise and faithful. What a high tribute to the power of a mother's influence is in those words, written in a letter to her by General Armstrong: "In the most trying times of my life I have felt a peculiar gift of grit and strength that seemed not myself but my mother in me. Many times in the terrible moments before battle, or in the long night hours under the stars, expecting the order to charge at daylight, I have felt your nearness, and heard you say, 'Be brave, Sam!' My soldiers little imagined what had been going on within me when I was able to give them some of my own strength and inspiration."

How true those words, "A woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised;" "Her children arise up and call her blessed."

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We commend to the officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, a very curious article in the seventh volume of Von Gebhardt and Harnack's "Texte und Untersuchungen," by the distinguished Berlin professor of church history, Dr. Harnack. This paper is entitled "Bread and Water the Eucharistic Elements with Justin." After citing many testimonies to show that the sects in the early church (second century and onward) who are known to have substituted water for wine in the celebration of the Lord's Supper were very numerous and strong, the author proceeds to prove that that practice was not confined to the heretics, but had a very extended adoption among those supposed to be orthodox. Another step shows a probability that Justin Martyr held that opinion and practice; and a third step, which consists in some adroit emendations of Justin Martyr's text, makes it a certainty. If Professor Harnack is correct, the common Christian practice of Justin Martyr and his fellow-Christians was to celebrate the Lord's Supper with water in place of wine. It is extremely interesting to observe the early citations—which would do a modern prohibitionist's heart good. On the other hand, it is instructive to see how the fathers used irrelevant Scripture citations to bolster up this or that side of the argument. According to Harnack's view, it needed something like an ecumenical decree to make the practice uniform and restore the original wine at communion throughout the church. His further view, which has much to commend it, is that the Lord's Supper consists essentially in in a ceremonial or symbolical eating and drinking only; bread, the staff of life, forming as good a symbolic material as possible for the eating, and either wine or water the best possible symbolic material for the drinking, though under different biblical aspects. In this view, it is entirely competent and lawful, abstractly considering, to substitute water for the wine. How far Harnack's views may have been influenced by that widely prevalent in certain communions which supposes such passages as John vi. 30-36, 50-58, to refer to the Eucharist, it is impossible to say; but, tho' his arguments do not have any such force, they can easily be made to help out that view.

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The following clipping appears to give promise of discoveries which may throw much light on the Old Testament. Future results will be awaited with deep interest: "The recent history of Egyptian exploration includes a number of discoveries of the utmost interest both from the archaeological and the literary standpoint. The record of what has been accomplished by Mr. Petrie and his associates has been prepared and published by Professor Mahaffy, of Dublin, assisted by Professor Sayce. It appears that the much-talked-of discovery in Greece of a treatise by Aristotle is at least rivaled, if not surpassed, by the finding in Egypt of such literary and classical treasures as a fragment of Plato's "Phaedo," and a part of the last act of a play or tragic poem by Euripides, which has long been sought for but never found. Still another interesting manuscript contains thirty-five hexameter verses of the Iliad, differing materially from the earliest manuscript hitherto known. Many other fragments and some legal documents have been discovered, dating usually in the third century before Christ, and throwing a strong and new light on the social condition of Egypt at that time. The way in which these discoveries were made is curious in the extreme. Mr. Petrie found out that a considerable number of mummy-cases were made, not of wood or "papier mache," but of sheets of manuscript pasted one over the other until the proper thickness was obtained. After repeated trials, he was able to strip off these sheets of manuscript, one by one, to cleanse and restore them, and finally to make them legible. It would be hard to say where the possibilities of future classical discoveries in this direction may end. There seems to be opened up an entirely new source of information about the long-buried past."

Monsieur Roustan, the French minister in Washington, has notified the United States government that an exhibition of the works of the artist, Meissonier, will be held in Paris next spring. He expresses the hope that such of the artist's works as may be owned in the United States may be loaned for the occasion. This would be willingly done, were it not for the tariff laws. Such pictures though owned in this country would have to pay duty on their admission. It is to be hoped that congress at its next session will arrange as a special favor to the Meissonier exhibition, to let down the barriers which protect our home product against the insidious competition of such works of "European pauper laborers" like Meissonier, as are already owned in this country.

The Chicago police were at first very anxious to know who Miss Vera Ava was. Now they are puzzled to know who she isn't.

In August, 1890, the exports of breadstuffs from the United States were valued at $10,721,220. During August, 1891, they were valued at $28,853,510, more than two and a half times as much. It is good evidence of increasing prosperity.

EMILE ZOLA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE NOVELIST IN A COAL MINE.

A Subterranean Trip of 1000 Feet with the Great Author—Glimpse of His Methods of Writing—An Ambition to have One of His Novels Transformed Into Opera.

PARIS, Sept. 3. Traveling from Cologne to Paris, shortly after passing Liege, you see for hours and extending for miles beyond the French frontier, nothing but a level, bleak, woodless land, with the peculiar shaped, huge mounds of slack that can be found in every coal region. Here and there the traveler catches a glimpse of blazing furnaces, smelting ovens and glass blowers at work. Everywhere are heaps of irregular buildings, high chimneys and human beings, besmeared with coal dust, pulling hutches on iron tracks.

I had stopped at Montson to visit one of the coal mines. After looking at the panting engine going at high pressure with its enormous driving rod, plying up and down and the rapid whirling about of colossal wheels, more than six yards in diameter, I entered the office and, showing my card of admission, one of the viewers, a military looking man, led me to a wardrobe to change my costume before the descent.

"Is anybody else going down?" I inquired.

"Yes, another gentleman and two ladies," was the answer.

I stepped behind a curtain and put on the wide, rough canvass trousers and jacket, tieing the openings tight to the body with cords.

Outside the companions of my subterranean trip were already waiting: two tall young English ladies with blond hair, looking very queer in their miners' trousers and rubber boots, and a middle-aged gentleman of heavy build, rather sluggish-looking, with a calm, tired expression in his eyes. The other leading characteristic of this face, which impressed me at the first glance, was a high forehead and a protruding under lip with a short cut, brown, full beard. A lantern was handed to each of us which we fastened on to our jackets.

The viewer, leading the procession, led us to the receiving shed, where signals were continually given by an electric gong. Then the cage with its four stories came up like a huge elevator, trucks full of coal were shoved off and replaced by empty ones.

We then entered the cage, and the young ladies held each other firmly, somewhat frightened, as we went down with a rapid speed to the dark depths below, over a thousand feet underground to the lowest level of the mine, where we stepped off.

In the dim, flickering light I looked at the dry, sturdy gentleman. He attracted me. It seemed to me that I had seen his face somewhere before. He wore eyeglasses and had a notebook and lead pencil in his hand.

A horse pulling a row of hutches passed. We mounted into one of the plain, dirty boxes on little wheels and seated ourselves as best we could on the edges, which the ladies did not seem to find very comfortable.

Then we started on our journey. Now and then our guide explained something of interest, and I noticed the elderly gentleman making notes or looking up some observation in his book with a mien of approval. Suddenly the thought occurred to me that Emile Zola was about to write a book on the life of coal miners.

Could it be himself? I was resolved to find it out; so I mentioned in an off-hand way that a very fine book could be written on the colliers' life.

He looked at me inquiringly, then at his notebook and then again at me.

Here the guide remarked: "I believe the gentleman is writing something about," pointing to the book. The gentleman nodded with a faint smile. I no longer entertained any doubt that it was Zola.

"Pardon me, but are you perhaps Emile Zola?"

A pause ensued. I no longer hoped for an answer, when he said brusquely:

"Yes, I am Emile Zola!"

The English ladies, who did not speak French, began to whisper and look very attentively at the author.

We moved on slowly over the tracks in the dim, red, flickering light of Davy safety lamps hung on the black, moist walls on the sides rough hewn framework supported the roof, behind which glistening schist, mica and sandstone were visible, and the ground was covered with numerous pools of standing water.

"I have read all your books," softly whispered one of the ladies, half blushing, half proud.

"Of course," was the short answer.

I considered this a wonderful opportunity to find out from his own lips something concerning his method of writing. But it was extremely difficult to approach the subject. He was half sitting, half standing in one of the corners of the hutch, making rather a wry face as if the trip was a great sacrifice to him, and I remembered his having himself said that when he is writing a book he studies like "a beast of burden."

"Is this your first visit to a mine?"

"No, but I hope my last!"

"It must be very interesting to you?"

"It is hard labor, sir."

I looked at him in astonishment. He condescended to explain his meaning to me in abrupt sentences.

"I have to learn in a few visits all the peculiarities of a miner's life. Naturally I have read books before on the subject. I always do that years in advance—I am now reading Marx's 'Capital,' and the collapse of the Catholic union general, which I may some day use in my book on 'Money.' But that is only a basis. Nothing like reality! I have visited one of the labor meetings, talked with the trammer girls and banksmen, as well as the proprietor, visited their homes—a few times is sufficient for me. I see the leading characteristics at one glance. It is absurd to say that I have become a miner myself, for some months before I can describe his life. It is merely the work of a few weeks, but those weeks mean hard labor!"

I was quite astonished at his long explanation; after all one can draw something out of the grumpiest individual, however unapproachable he may seem at the beginning of the conversation.

"Is it true that you never think out a plot?"

"I study the 'milieu,' everything which is connected with the subject I treat."

"And then?"

"Then I write the first chapter, rewrite it again and again until it suits me, then the second, and so on. Naturally I always have a forethought of what is to come but I do not make a sketch of the plot like many other writers."

Her eyebrows were contracted and it seemed as if another colossal description of the misery of human life took shape behind the wrinkled forehead, in which the veins now and then become swollen, as if from a strong effort of thinking.

Having arrived at the end of the gallery, we dismounted and stretched our cramped limbs but not to advantage as I knocked my head and the lady who had spoken to Zola stumbled over one of the tracks.

A barefooted collier, stripped to the waist, was at work with his pick, undercutting a coal seam. We watched him. After a while he took a hammer and drove oaken wedges into the top of the seam then breaking away with the pick the portion which had been "holed," as it is technically called.

A young, homely girl in trousers, canvass jacket and a blue handkerchief tied around her hair, loaded the trunks with the blocks. Our guide explained the details of a collier's work in every particular. Zola seemed to have promised him a liberal tip. He found us all extensive listeners. Zola continually looked about with a dull searching stare through his eyeglasses, now and then jotting down a few words. He seldom questioned. In spite of his crustiness there was a certain bashfulness about him. He seemed as if he wished to ask for information but did not venture to do so.

Then we rode back, stepped out at one of the accident shafts and began a weary climb up the wet, slippery ladders—the first the viewer, then Zola, then the two ladies and I brought up the rear of the expedition. The openings of the landings seemed hardly wide enough to let through the broad shoulders of Monsieur Zola. I heard him panting, and undoubtedly he thought "Now I am working like a beast of burden."

We came into a cross-cut where a borer was in full operation, and watched how the blasting took place. Zola wished to know everything about the pumping engines, the system of ventilation, and the means of safety in case of a slip, a flood or an explosion. He was indefatigable and we other three wished to keep up with him. Every moment the poor ladies stumbled or knocked against something, or slipped out on the sodden ground holding each other, then there was a cry—one of the young ladies had stepped into a pool of mud and slush, and though she wore rubber boots I fear she was thoroughly soaked. But we made our way onwards experiencing the abrupt changes of temperature, now clammy as before a thunderstorm, then suddenly an icy cold draught. At certain places the water dripped down like a shower of rain.

Being near Zola I asked:

"Is it true that lately you make many more preparatory notes than in former times?"

He nodded: "I find it necessary, and my books are already improving, not retrograding as with many other authors. I only had twenty pages of random notes for my 'La Curee,' while I have already collected 150 for 'Germinal.'"

At last the task was done! Zola had seen enough, and we ascended the shaft from where we had started. I saluted the ladies, who were completely exhausted and will probably remember the trip for their whole life. Zola wiped his forehead and then we exchanged our dresses.

Zola reappeared in a dark suit with a turned down collar and a dull, brown overcoat, a derby hat and a little satchel in his hand. He took leave of the viewer.

At the entrance gate Zola ejaculated: "I am hungry!"

Wishing to have the pleasure of his company as long as possible, I mentioned that there was a tavern near by.

"Well, let us go there!" he said, thrusting his hands deep into his pockets and raising his shoulders.

We entered the tavern and he ordered the meal, which was but an humble repast, consisting of rabbit, bread and some country wine.

While we were waiting for the meal Zola opened his satchel and glanced over some large manuscript pages. If he had lost them they would not have been of much value to the finder, they were so badly written.

He ate with a ravenous appetite. "It is pretty bad," he grumbled, "but considering the people around here only eat bread, cabbage soup and horse flesh, it will do for once. But a man is what he eats!"

During the pause that followed our plates were emptied and refilled.

"Did you ever write poetry?" I interrupted the silence.

"A few times, but it is not in my line. Poetry's good enough, it gives the picture but not the 'milieu.' Poetry, in all its old form, from the novel to the tragedy, has outlived itself."

"You have some opponents to this theory. Sarcey, for example."

"What old [illegible]," and he grumbled something into his beard. "Many of them have nothing else to do in their whole lives but persecute some one as the others tried, with what result. Their successor entirely blots out all traces of what they have achieved. By the way, Sarcey's adverse criticisms have helped me to become a great novelist and will help me to make a great dramatist!"

He ordered a vehicle at the innkeeper's to drive to the villa of the proprietor of some mine. Then he ejaculated, with a sigh, wiping his beard:

"You know how difficult it is to work when one is rich!"

"People say you have accumulated quite a fortune?"

"Passable! But I should have been a millionaire if the foreign publishers paid me what is due me."

"What do you consider your masterpiece?"

"What I am producing. That I have stuck for twenty years to one theory. Show me another writer who has done the same! Only a few novels more before the last one, which will give the scientific explanation of all the preceeding, and then I can begin something else. I will devote myself entirely to the drama. I would also like to see one of my novels formed into an opera, but with no Italian arias, no trios and choruses, no polyphonic music at all, plain dramatic music."

"Like Wagner?"

"Perhaps."

The carriage was announced. He paid [illegible] and saying bluntly "Bon soir, Monsieur!" he mounted the carriage and drove off.

Political Notes.

Judging from the names that have been presented to the Republicans of the county for the office of county commissioner, it would seem that the people were sure of a good officer, no matter which one should be selected. The candidates so far are Mr. J. C. Woodbury, the present incumbent, who has the advantage of experience in the place for several terms, and whose work has been generally satisfactory; Mr. W. L. House, who has been a resident here for many years and is well known in business circles, and who is at present a representative of the fourth ward in the city council; Mr. Albert Matthews, who is also well and favorably known and is familiar with this county and its people and their needs. With such excellent material to choose from there will be no trouble in getting a good commissioner.

It has been rumored that Mr. E. G. Perkins would not be a candidate for re-election to the office of county assessor. The report is without foundation.

Mr. Perkins has made an excellent assessor, and we believe that the people of El Paso county will show their appreciation of his services by returning him to that office for another term.

The Lake Moraine dam is practically done and there remains nothing to do now but the rip-rapping.

During the absence of F. [illegible] Hill from the city, Under-sheriff A. S. Brisbin will act as agent of the Colorado Humane society with all Mr. Hill's powers.

Prof. Augustus C. Murray, who will fill the chair of Greek for the coming college year, and Mr. Craigen, professor of geology and botany, have arrived in this city for the opening of the college next week.

Colorado Springs is in the center of the garden spot of the world, judging from the samples of fruit and produce brought to THE GAZETTE office. The latest is a bunch of four apple tree twigs bearing eighteen big apples. They are from the ranch of Mrs. Russell south of town.

County Matters.

The county commissioners met Wednesday and decided to advertise for bids for a new $30,000 county jail to be erected on the same site as the county hospital. The contractors must furnish plans and specifications with their bids. The conditions of the bidding are given in another column. The work will be begun as soon as possible and will be pushed to a rapid conclusion.

The work of rebuilding the road through Ute Pass, destroyed by the storm of Aug. 15, has been completed and at a cost of only $2,500, as against $8,000 as it was at first predicted the cost would be. The road is now in better shape than ever before.

The Bijou Street Viaduct.

In about two weeks a person can drive across the new Bijou street viaduct unless something unforeseen occurs to delay the prosecution of the work. The iron work is about done and the steel men of the King Iron Bridge company are now engaged in putting the floor beams in place. The wooden approach at the west end is entirely done, railing and everything. The eastern approach is very well along and work on it is progressing at a lively rate.

This viaduct is a much larger enterprise than most people imagine. A person who drove across it would traverse altogether over 1,100 feet of wood, iron and earth work, extending from the bluff on the east side, well toward the mesa across the valley. This extreme length is necessary to enable teams to get across without climbing too hard a grade.

Driving down West Bijou street a person who was going over to Manitou perhaps, would first come to a grade, embankment starting on the hillside and extending out towards the creek for a little over 200 feet. Here a wooden approach some forty feet long ends upon the first and smallest iron span. This is an iron "overhead" truss span, that is, the roadway runs along at the bottom of the truss just as at the bridge across the creek on West Huerfano street, and the high sides of the span rise on either side. This span rests on iron piers on a stone foundation and is only fifty feet long. It leads to the main span, which extends over the tracks of the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Rock Island, 105 feet. This is too an overhead truss and is a big one too, the girders rising some twenty-two feet above the roadway beneath.

The next overhead span leads to the edge of the creek where it rests on two tubular piers. It is 77 feet long.

The creek is crossed by two spans which are set a great deal lower than the others, so that the roadway goes over near the top of the truss. They are each ninety feet long and rest on iron and steel piers three feet in diameter which extend down through the sand to solid ground. The two piers in the middle of the channel are firmly bound together by a strip of riveted steel an inch thick and eighteen feet wide. This divides the stream in times of a freshet, so that it will be impossible to wash the bridge away.

The wooden approach at the west end is 200 feet long and is very solidly made. Mr. S. Davidson who has charge of the work on the wooden approaches says that it is the most solid piece of wood work he has ever seen hereabouts. It is all solid Texas pine and very heavily built.

The western dirt fill will be 400 feet long and is being made by G. W. Atkinson & Sons. They have sixteen teams at work and are taking dirt from both the creek bed and from the hill beyond Harris's addition. They are about half done and will be through in a week.

The roadway of the viaduct is twenty feet wide and both the iron and wood work is built on a twenty foot plan. The six foot sidewalk which runs along the south edge is solidly supported by strong brackets along the edge of the bridge proper so that a considerable saving is effected. When done the viaduct will be one more to add to the needs of travel and a decided credit to the city.

District Court.

Judge Campbell transacted the following business Wednesday in the district court.

1877. Live Stock Co. vs. Gladding. Continued at costs of plaintiff.

2020. Charles Smoot vs. The Denver, Texas and Ft. Worth Railroad Co. This case is now on trial and will be finished to-day. The plaintiff sues for damages for the loss of an eye while employed in coupling cars at Manitou junction.

All motions for new trials in criminal cases will be heard to-day and disposed of. The defendants will probably be sentenced immediately thereafter. There are ten convictions of felonies and three of misdemeanors.

A number of counsel from abroad were in attendance that day. They were General Cass and Mr. Secor of Longmont and Judge Dixon and Mr. Morgan of Denver.

The New York Campaign.

Denver Republican.

The most important political campaign this year is the one in New York. New York has such a large electoral vote that it is likely to decide the presidential election. It is, however, more important to the Democrats than to Republicans, for the Republicans can get along without it, whereas the Democrats cannot.

The Democrats have the governorship and consequently the advantage of official patronage in the contest. But it is very doubtful if they will be able to elect their candidate for governor this year, notwithstanding this advantage. Mr. Fassett, the Republican nominee, is a strong and very popular man, and his nomination has awakened enthusiasm in the party all over the state. The Democratic convention will assemble to-day. Mr. Flower is the leading candidate, but Mr. Chapin of Brooklyn has a strong following. It is possible that neither of these gentlemen will be nominated, and that the convention will choose Governor Hill for another term as the party's standard bearer.

If either Flower or Chapin should be nominated the campaign from the Democratic standpoint would not be one of special interest. Either one of these gentlemen would poll nearly the full party vote, and the result would probably be determined by the floating vote, which sometimes is with the Republicans and sometimes with the Democrats. But if Governor Hill should be nominated, the campaign would attract wide attention and it would be watched with close interest.

The attitude of the independent or mugwump vote is in this connection interesting. The Times and The Evening Post, both mugwump papers, speak in complimentary terms of Mr. Fassett, but they do not pledge themselves to his support. However, if Governor Hill should be nominated, the mugwump vote would almost certainly go to Fassett, and it would be strong enough to determine the result of the election. If New York should go Republican this year it would very likely do the same thing next year. In that event the Democratic candidate for the presidency would be defeated, for, as we said above, the Democrats cannot win without the electoral vote of New York.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The Maumee Brewing works at Toledo, O., was completely destroyed by fire. Loss $25,000, partly insured.

The leaders of the new Irish National federation held a conference in New York to devise means to organize a new party.

At Boston, Maurice Connors was sentenced to six years in the state prison for manslaughter in killing Michael Shanahan during a row.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines, for sale, or rent and repair, at Aiken's.

FOR SALE—Fine Holstein bull calf, 4 months old. Inquire at 123 South Tejon St., Colorado Springs.

HER FACE HER FORTUNE.

It is commonly said of famous beauties, She who uses with artistic taste Wisdom's Famous Robertine has fortune in the possessing of a complexion to which nothing but the blush of the rose or the freshness of the lily can be compared. This preparation is just what it is claimed to be—the most delightful toilet article and only perfect beautifier known. Read the testimonials from famous artistes, celebrated chemists and eminent physicians.

TRUSTEE SALE NOTICE.

Whereas, Milton B. Ochs, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1889, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado on the 8th day of May A. D. 1889, in book 52, page 36, convey to the undersigned, E. F. Wright of El Paso county, as trustee and in case of his failure, for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting clerk of county court of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado to wit: the southeast quarter of section thirty (30) in township eleven (11) south, range sixty six (66) west, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Alvan A. McGovney of two certain promissory notes of the said Milton B. Ochs for the principal sum of five hundred forty three and 40-100 dollars ($543.40) with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the date of said note until paid.

And, whereas said deed of trust provides that in case default be made in the payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then at the election of the legal holder of said note, the whole of said sum shall at once become due and payable, and in that event the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act then the successor in trust, the acting clerk of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying said promissory notes and interest, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and

Whereas, the time for the payment of said promissory notes and a part of the interest thereon has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same, and the legal holder of said notes has elected that the whole sum secured by said deed of trust shall at once be paid.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, E. F. Wright, trustee, as aforesaid, or in case of my failure for any reason to act, then the clerk of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will on Monday, September 28, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory notes, and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

E. F. WRIGHT, Trustee.

E. F. WRIGHT, clerk of the County court of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.

Colorado Springs, August 24, 1891.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 3, 1891.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles S. Gibbs against William M. McIver for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4220, dated September 8, 1886, upon the s hf ne qr and n hf se qr section 29, Township 12 s Range 68 w, in El Paso county, Colorado with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the contestant alleging that the said William M. McIver has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law; that there is evidence that a portion of the land was plowed some years ago, and that a house at one time stood on the claim, but there are now no improvements of any kind, or other evidences of present or recent occupation of the land by any person whatever; the affiant further alleges that the defaults formerly alleged exist to the date of amended affidavit of contest, namely August 18 1891; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of October, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

MARK L. BLUNT, Attorney for Contestant.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., August 22, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on October 5, 1891, viz: Charles W. T. S. Neff. Pre. D. S. No. 16,163, for the ne qr sw qr, n hf se qr, se qr se qr, sec 20, tp 13 s of r 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles A. Campbell, Falcon, Colo., Henry Lytton, Harry O. D. McCauley, William O. Roberts, all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Aug. 20, 1891.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Live Stock company will be held at the office of the company in Colorado Springs, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business as may come before it.

E. L. MARTIN, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE MOLLIE GIBSON CONSOLIDATED MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Sept. 8, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Mollie Gibson Consolidated Mining and Milling Company will be held at the offices of the Company in the city of Iowa City, State of Iowa, on the 13th day of October, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m.

At said meeting a board of directors for the ensuing year will be elected; a code of by-laws adopted; reports of officers will be submitted, and such other business will be considered and acted upon as may properly come before a stockholders meeting.

HENRY C. LOWE, Secretary.

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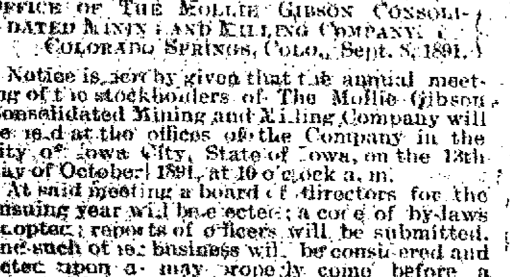

DR. E. C. WEST NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age caused by over exertion of the brain. Each box contains one month's treatment; $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

G. B. STORER, Druggist,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

$500 REWARD.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY G. B. STORER.

G. S. B[illegible]ES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,
Studebaker Wagons,
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Portland and Louisville Cement,
Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,
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17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

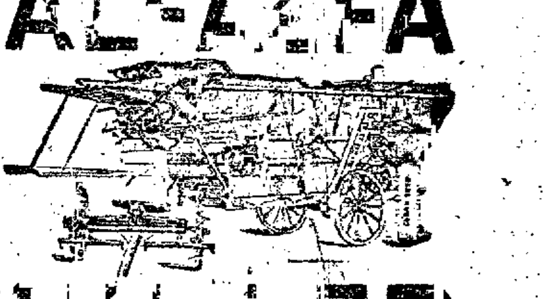
LINUS E. SHERMAN,

[illegible]

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

[illegible]3 Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.

THE BIRDSELL ALFALFA



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Thrashes, Hull and Cleans ALFALFA Seed, and delivers it in the sack ready for market.

It gets ALL THE SEED OUT of the Straw, and SAVES IT.

and is the only Machine on earth that does.

Send for full description and price to

BIRDSELL MFG. CO.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Estate of St. John & Marsh Company, Debtor.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that the St. John & Marsh company of Chicago, in the county of Cook and state of Illinois, did on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1891, transfer to the undersigned, as assignee, all its property, real and personal, for the benefit of its creditors, according to the provisions of the act concerning assignments.

All persons having claims against the said St. John & Marsh company, are hereby notified to present such claims, under oath or affirmation, to me, at 321 Rookery Building, Chicago, in said county, within three months from this date.

Dated August 17th, 1891.

MORTON B. HULL, Assignee.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of John M. Pitts, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 28th day of September, A. D. 1891, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Horace G. Lunt, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., August 25, 1891.

HORACE G. LUNT,
Administrator of the Estate of John M. Pitts, deceased.

Manufacturer and Dealer in [illegible] CONWAY,
Ladies and Gents'
[illegible] Pike's Peak Ave.
Call and examine and get prices. Colorado Springs.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., August 29th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to commute to cash and to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of county court in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on October 12, 1891, viz: Charles A. Campbell H. E. No. 6556, for the nw qr sec 27, twp 13 s, rg 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. T. Neff, H. O. D. McCauley, O. A. Ferguson, J. E. Wiley, all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

And you Clinton Franklin Wilson who made Pre. D. S. No. 15616 for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Charles A. Campbell should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Edwin A. Buck did on the 2d day of March, 1891, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, in book 112 at page 115 of the records of said county, convey to the undersigned, Kirke H. Field, as trustee, the following described real estate situate in said county, to wit: The west one-half of the southwest quarter (w½ sw¼), and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter (sw¼ nw¼), and lot No. four (4) of the northwest quarter (nw¼), of section numbered five (5), in township numbered thirteen (13) south of range numbered sixty-four (64) west of the Sixth (6th) principal meridian; to secure the payment of his ten certain promissory notes of even date, each for the sum of $56 60-100, payable to the order of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage company, respectively, on September 1st, 1891, and on March 1st and September 1st, in each of the years 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, and on March 1, 1896; and

Whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said notes, or any part thereof, then all of said notes should become due, and the trustee, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes, should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises according to the terms, and for the uses and purposes therein provided; and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the note due September 1st, 1891,

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said trust deed, I, Kirke H. Field, trustee as aforesaid, or in case of my absence, death, refusal to act, or disability in anywise, Frank W. Howbert, the now acting county clerk of El Paso county, successor in trust, will on the 13th day of October, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office in said county of El Paso, Colorado, sell the above described real estate at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes, and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 12th day of September, 1891.

KIRKE H. FIELD, Trustee.

FRANK W. HOWBERT, County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

MRS. CAMPBELL.

THE BETTER HALF OF OHIO'S GOVERNOR.

Her Usefulness to Her Husband—Her Wit and Her Children—The Daughter of Senator Dawes—An Intellectual Woman who Takes Pleasure in Society.

Notwithstanding the fact that she calls her husband "Jimmy," Mrs. Campbell, of Ohio, is a very clever woman; how clever the governor's political enemies realize better, perhaps, than his friends. As a rule, when women meddle in politics they make a mess of it. Their open bids for popularity, their unwise resentment of vulgar affronts, their palpable puffery of the beloved candidate, and the sensibility that mistakes a sugared compliment for a promise of political support, contribute alike to defeat their purposes.

To really wield political influence a woman must apparently renounce the ambition to exercise it. She must know the world she lives in and divine that side of man kept in reserve for his own sex. She understands that to stab unless she can disable is foolish, and that time is neither to be wasted on enemies in the camp nor friends at large. Seldom, however, does she venture, like Mrs. Campbell, with a witticism on her lips and flowers in her hands, to carry the war into Africa—yea! into the heart of Africa—winning friends and blunting weapons on every side; making people laugh—and we love those who do that—avoiding politics as the cup to poison possible amity, knowing just when a morsel of delicate flattery, a graceful invitation, a little tacit sympathy, or a bon mot will be most effective, the lady from Ohio has made successful war on some of the most ardent of the Republican leaders and filled the souls of some Democratic women with envy and emulation.

Mrs. Campbell has good breeding, good education and good looks. French gowns worn well enhance the latter. The last time I saw her a silk dress of a soft rose flame tint brought out her brunette coloring magnificently and emphasized the polished whiteness of her neck, round which was strung twenty large diamonds, the birthday gift of her husband.

AN IDEAL HOME.

Ohio people, no matter on which side of the political fence they are, are proud with reason of the personal records of their candidates. The family life of the Campbells is the life that the best class of Americans recognize as their ideal. They have four children, whose education is being carefully supervised. A fifth, a lovely child called Winnie, was taken from them several years ago. In her name every summer a generous gift is sent to the Fresh Air Fund, and her gentle memory exercises an influence throughout the family. The children are all bright. The youngest daughter, Jessie, promises to develop into a beauty. Bessie, the oldest, has the inimitable composure of young American womanhood, "chic" and a dash of her mother's wit.

Count Sponneck asked Mrs. Campbell on the breezy piazza of the Deer Park hotel what she thought to be the chief aim of the American man.

"To leave his wife a fat widow with a pocketful of money," she replied promptly with a twinkle in her eye. Looking around the broad, shady verandas, dotted with women, the majority plump and substantial matrons glittering with the inevitable diamonds, expensively dressed and with children and lapdogs to match, and thinking of the husbands toiling and moiling in the hot cities below, mind and body on the stretch, rest for either at the end of a drearily long vista, consumed with a desire to make a little more or to do a little more, satisfied to know that the wife and children are cool and keeping up their end of the line—there seemed to be some truth in Mrs. Campbell's reply.

SPICE WITHOUT SPITEFULNESS.

During the Washington season there is no unmarried woman one meets oftener at the small breakfast or feminine lunch than Anna Dawes, daughter of the senator from Massachusetts. As Miss Dawes is not a woman of fashion, and would rather disdain to pose as such, this may seem a trifle singular. The truth is, she has the rare gift which those who have it not call dangerous, that of repartee—delightful, witty repartee; the faculty of telling a story, and a good one at that, and the ability to infuse a little life and animation into the eternal twaddle called gossip. Washington gossip lacks the sweetness of candied violets and the exhilaration of the champagne cup. Imagine, then the gratitude of the hostess and the good humor of her guests when they find spice without spitefulness, inspiration to talk their best and to keep the conversational ball rolling.

Miss Dawes is not disliked by men because she has the wit to conceal how much she knows, and there is not a trace of the intellectual arrogance distasteful to her own sex about her. The character of her intellect and her solid good sense have been shown in her contributions to literature. The one, however, that made me want to know her, was an admirably written sketch on George Kennan, which appeared in the Century at the time of his series of remarkable articles on Russia.

MISS DAWES' SIMPLE GOWNS.

In person Miss Dawes is tall, of good figure, with well developed brow, keen, intelligent eyes and an expression of dignified good humor. Her toilets are usually simple, though on state occasions last winter they carried a touch of splendor. This was due to the gift of a warm admirer, Mrs. Senator Stanford, who sent her on Christmas day a magnificent parure of precious stones—necklace, bracelets, comb, pins and earrings, composed of diamonds, rubies, moonstones, sapphires, pearls and emeralds. The skill and imagination shown in combining the brilliant and tender hues of the gems and the graceful yet gorgeous character of the designs suggest Oriental workmanship.

Miss Dawes' recent appointment by Governor Russell as one of the World's Fair managers from Massachusetts has given satisfaction not only in the east but wherever she is known.

A TEA TAKING HISTORIAN.

Mr. John Nicolay, with whose work we have grown so pleasantly familiar, in "Abraham Lincoln, a History," is a quiet, scholarly man, whose friendship is sought after and whose gentle curiosity and kindly generosity of interest is given to the veriest claimant to his acquaintance. The historian passes most of his time buried in his books and papers in the old fashioned, comfortable home on Capitol Hill. When he emerges it is to accompany his daughter on her round of social duties.

Curiously enough, Mr. Nicolay is the only sensible man I ever saw who has a talent for teas. You may meet him at 4 or 5 in the course of an afternoon. He never looks bored, listens with patience to the platitudes poured out with the tea, and says something agreeable and apropos to every one, even the crudest slip of a girl, and this without any air of assumed gallantry, but with a serious mien that is far more effective.

Never very far from Mr. Nicolay's side is a little figure clad in a mouse colored gown, topped by a big mouse colored hat with drooping feathers, which shades dark, wavy hair and a pair of very dark eyes. This is Helen Nicolay, and a glance shows she is the evident inheritor of her father's earnestness and modesty. Between the two—the gray haired and bearded student and the young girl in her gray gown and hat—there exists that strange and subtle sympathy sometimes found in this most perfect relationship of the sexes.

MISS NICOLAY'S STUDIO.

Miss Nicolay has a natural talent for art and it may possibly develop into something more. Some of her figure paintings are exceedingly good. Last year the New York Academy of Design accepted one of her pictures and she has received encouragement from those competent to judge. Her studio is a large low room at the top of her father's house. The walls are covered with sketches and studies. Here and there are ivory tinted casts of the great masterpieces in marble or some curio from a foreign land. Rugs cover the floor and a few really easy seats fill the corners, and everywhere there is a blessed—nay, a delicious—absence of the ribbon bows, the frilled cushions, the embroidered scarfs, the eternal dragon candlesticks and the thousand bits of artistic (?) uselessness that give the feminine boudoir the appearance of a church bazaar.

When Boughton, the English artist, visited the national capital last winter he took a walk through the Corcoran Art gallery and viewed with anything but satisfaction one of his early attempts hanging in a conspicuous place. Perhaps that particular picture was never so severely criticised before, though the particular fault that aroused the artist's animus was a badly drawn foot of the principal figure. Looking hastily around Boughton espied a little lady in gray busy copying a Bouguereau. With impulsive grace he begged for her palette and brushes, and under the nose of the astonished custodian he proceeded to correct the offending member. Miss Nicolay divined who the daring intruder must be and was delighted when in return for her courtesy he criticised her work in the kindest possible manner. The evening of that day they met again at a reception given to Boughton and merrily enough recognized each other.

MRS. ROBERT P. PORTER.

A Great Racing Meeting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—It is the intention of the Washington park club to make their meeting of 1893 of Columbian exposition year the greatest ever given in America. Secretary Brewster announced to-night that it had decided the value of American Derby of that season will be at least $50,000. It is a sweepstakes for foals of 1890; $50,000 each $200 forfeit or only $25 if declared on or before February 1 or $50 April 1, 1893. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money, the association to add an amount sufficient to make the value of the race worth $50,000 to the first, $7,000 to the second and $3,000 to the third horse. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $5,000 to carry 120 pounds, or of one $10,000 or three or more three-year-old stake race of any value five pounds extra.

The programme for the 1892 announces $220,000 of added money in stakes and purses.

Marsh is in a Safe Place.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Detective Frank A. O'Brien, of Philadelphia, who has visited every western city of importance in search of Gideon W. Marsh, ex-president of the defunct Keystone National bank, left Chicago this evening for Philadelphia. Detective O'Brien has met the sons of Mr. Marsh and knows exactly where the father is. He says Mr. Marsh is not within the jurisdiction of the United States and that it would take considerable diplomacy and no little money to produce the fugitive in Philadelphia.

HOW IBSEN LIVES.

A PEN PICTURE OF A STUDENT-LIKE AUTHOR.

A Visit to the Plain Bachelor Quarters in Munich of the Author of "Rosmersholm," "A Wild Duck," "The Lady of the Sea," "Hedda Gabler," Etc.

The latest news about Ibsen is that he has left Munich for a short stay in some Norwegian summer resort; but as it is uncertain whether he will return or not, the little flat where he has spent most of his time and the rooms where he penned down "Rosmersholm," "The Wild Duck," "The Lady of the Sea," and "Hedda Gabler," will most likely shelter a Munich burgher family.

How well does the writer of these lines remember his quarters in the Maximilian strasse! One afternoon visit in particular recurs vividly to his memory!

An old woman, apparently his housekeeper, opens the door.

"Is Herr Ibsen at home?" I asked.

She nodded and led me, without announcing my visit, to his study, which also served him as a bed-room, and was most plainly furnished, without any signs of luxury.

His ear instantly caught the sound of the opening door and he turned quickly, with an expression of impatience and surprise. I, however, advanced toward him.

"I hope I do not disturb you?"

Then he put on his spectacles, as he is very short-sighted, and grumbled:

"Oh, it is you!" and very likely remembering my introduction by Paul Heyse, he continued: "Excuse my appearance, but I did not expect visitors!"

"But if I disturb you——"

"You have disturbed me already, so it does not matter!"

He wore gray trousers, large felt slippers, and an old, rather shabby looking dressing gown, and his apparently unkempt gray hair, standing up straight, was in great disorder. So was his huge side whiskers, which he has a great habit of pulling out sidewards. He has a comical face, which would make some people laugh at the first glance, but in a short time they would perceive what a line of satire lies between his clean shaven lips and what indignation can illumine his eyes!

On the table stood a cup of coffee which he now and then stirred, absorbed in thought.

"Paul Heyse tells me you are studying to become an author? Probably belonging to the young school!" he said with a slight sneer. "Zola and the rest, eh! But I say it is absurd that Zola's Parisian jargon should be the poetry of the future! It is mere slander!"

"I believe that literary students could profit by the study of Zola as well as for instance of Paul Heyse!" I ventured to argue.

"Heyse!" ejaculated Ibsen. "I have respect for his talent. But he is a seminarist—don't tell him, or, just as well, tell him."

"What do you mean by seminarist?"

"Scandinavians call a seminarist a man who has read but two books, a large and a small one; and for the only purpose of condensing the big one into the small one and enlarging the small one into the big one! I say those romanticists and idealists, they own no morality except their feeling of beauty!" he continued, bursting out with vehemence at some disagreeable remembrance that seemed to come suddenly to his mind.

"How I hate those conservatives," here he spat out in such a clever way that any American drummer would have envied him, "those autocrats and bureaucrats—how I love the radicals! The one march onward like the Vikings, spear in hand, and the others totter backward like purple rags, slouching about their rotten heels! The world belongs to Spencers and Matthew Arnolds rather than to Schopenhauers and Heyses."

He took a few cigars, scrutinized them, picked out what seemed the best, lit it and, without offering me one, began smoking. Then he paced up and down the little dusty room, noiselessly, as he was in slippers, and with hands crossed on his back, skillfully avoiding the table covered with manuscripts and cuts of newspapers; books and undergarments lay about, showing only too clearly that no loving female hand was near.

He resumed, biting his pale, thin lips, which seemed to be another peculiar habit of his: "I belong to the new and to the old! The new school because I built my theories on a psychological basis, and to the old because my principal aim is the moral elevation of my readers."

There was a long pause in the conversation. Then at last I advanced the idea that at present, when everybody is scribbling, it is most difficult for a young author to become prominent.

"Everybody who has anything to say will find an opportunity sooner or later. I have waited almost forty years." His vehemence had left him, and he talked with dry, cool seriousness.

"There were days when I doubted whether I was meant for a poet! I have known poverty and hunger!" he said very slowly.

And he stopped pacing up and down and stood staring at the floor. He very likely saw himself as the ambitious apprentice in the drug store at Grimstead, who studied at night, and later on as the poor student at the Christiania university.

"That was the time when Bjornson wrote about you, when meeting you the first time in the lecture room.

"Pale as gypsum, sat in the corner Henry Ibsen!" I continued the conversation.

"How?" he asked.

I repeated it.

Then a smile glided for one short second over his face; it seemed to please him that I had studied his biography.

Then he remarked: "Bjornson has been a lucky fellow to be recognized so soon, while I had to live in exile, far from father and, wife and children."

"Are you married?" I asked.

"Yes," he answered and so abruptly that it indicated his aversion to talking of family affairs. Nevertheless I ventured to ask:

"Is it true that you dislike the association of women?"

"Who said so?" he queried, pulling his whiskers. "The critics!"

"What do they know! I will show you all I have written about my wife" and he opened a bundle of manuscripts and rummaged about the contents until he showed me a old scrap of paper. I read the following:

"Her griefs were the obstacles
Laid in my way—
Her joys were the spirits
That lifted me high!"

He pushed his spectacles up on his forehead and turned his head quickly from one side to the other as if to avoid showing any emotion.

"However, I have said some bitter things about Camilla Collett, the champion of "women's rights" in Norway, who insists in making the people that she has given me the model to Nora, as if I were in need of a woman to obtain an idea! I give in naturally that one can be influenced against one's own will. I am sure that Bjornson's and my dramas have been influenced by modern French literature, and, as much as I dislike Scribe, I have learnt from him."

Then he went to the table and emptied his cup of coffee.

My visit had lasted half an hour and so I made ready to take leave.

"Where are you going? Down the Maximilian strasse? I will go with you if you will wait a moment," he put off his dressing gown and disappeared in an alcove.

"Are you also studying the Scandinavian authors?" he asked, peeping out and buttoning his collar.

"Yes, I have commenced to do so."

"There is more in it than in any other modern literature—more in it—no doubt about it!"

He came out and put on a gray, old-fashioned frock coat and a gray stovepipe, and we issued out into the Maximilian strasse.

"What would you advise me to read?" I continued walking beside him.

"If you wish to become acquainted with Scandinavian literature, read Bellmann's 'Songs,' wade through Oehlenschlaeger's 'Coreggio' and 'Axel and Walburg,' do not forget Blicher's and Winther's 'Poems,' study Asbjornson's and Moe's fairy tales, Tegner's 'Frithjof's Saga,' Rydberg's 'Singoalla,' and, in particular, Paludan Mueller's 'Adam Homo;' it is the best one in this century, and, of course, Bjornson's novels and dramas, and the criticisms of George Brandes. Those are the most important that occur to me at the moment; they will do for the beginning!"

"And of the modern writers?" I asked.

"Drachmann, Strindberg, Arne Garborg and—no—that will prove sufficient!"

We had reached the Maximilian cafe, where he was a regular guest and a prominent figure. We said good bye, lifting our hats, and he disappeared in the building. He sat down on one of the round tables, ordered a cup of coffee and studied the papers, throwing glances now and then over the edge at the passers-by.

C. SADAKICHI HARTMANN.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The board of lady managers of the World's Columbian Exposition invite designs for the sculpture work on the Women's building and offer a public competition, open to women sculptors, under the following conditions:

Designs to be submitted in the form of miniature models or by original drawings in pencil, ink or water-color, accompanied by a typewritten description of the principal features of the design, and they must be delivered at the office of Mrs. Palmer, president of the board, in Chicago, on or before November 5, [illegible].

The designs required are:

First—One group of figures in high relief, to fill the pediment over the main entrance, 15 feet long and 7 feet high in the center. This pediment is fifty feet from the ground. One design is required.

Second—Two groups of statuary standing free above the attic cornice, resting on bases which are 5 feet long, 3 feet deep and 2 feet high, and sixty feet from the ground.

These groups consist of a central winged figure standing about ten feet high to the tip of the wings, and supported by smaller sitting figures. Two designs are required for these.

These compositions should be typical of woman and woman's work in history.

Each design submitted shall be accompanied by an estimate of the cost of full-size plaster models, delivered at Jackson park, in Chicago, and the author of the design accepted will receive the contract for the execution of these full-size models, provided the estimate is satisfactory to the chief of construction of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Cricket Championships.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Philadelphia won the inter-city cricket championship to-day, by defeating Chicago, the western champions.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B. Gregg.

Miss Day, a Baptist missionary, makes to the reporter of a San Francisco paper the following interesting statements concerning the missionary work of that denomination in India:

"There are now 56 missionaries, 14 mission stations, and nearly 50,000 believing Telugus on the Coromandel coast of the Bay of Bengal," she recounted, "and there are between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 of the people all told. There never was a time when they were so anxious to learn about the Christian religion. All of these 56,000 were received on their profession of the faith. My work has been among the pariahs—the lowest class. It seems that these are always the first to receive the truth. For the last six years I have been laboring especially among the Zenana women, who, according to the customs of their country, are almost prohibited from going out. Only widows, as a rule, are allowed to do so. Among the Zenanas we have had great success.

"The Telugus, who are of the Hindus, are a very superior people mentally and physically. The men are very manly and some are well educated, but not according to our ideas. They know nothing of science, but in philosophy are in a certain way pretty well along. There are 5,000,000 people in India who talk English, and they never made a grammatical mistake. We as missionaries always take pains to understand the different native dialects. This is essential if we would make headway among the masses. Some of them are subtle and very close in an argument, and unless one is well informed they will trip him up before he is aware of it. This class do not pretend to worship idols. They say: 'Oh, that does well enough for women and children, but as for us we are past that.'

"No violence is shown to missionaries there, as in parts of China. The British government would not allow that there. It is a very interesting time in India now. The natives are very anxious to know the way. Lately some 6000 have come out almost en masse and espoused the Christian religion. Why, in one day, there were 1671 who came out and professed their faith and were baptized between 6 o'clock in the morning and 7 in the evening. Where there were heathen villages we see Christian villages. Yes, they hold out as a rule. Of course, when so many come out it is expected that a few will return to idolatry, but even then they often return to us and confess their error.

⁂

The Presbyterian reports a remedy for the social seclusion of farmers:

"Seclusion interferes very much with the enjoyment and attraction of farming communities. Particularly in the far west distance from each other is a great detriment socially to the cultivators of the soil. A reform in this respect is proposed by Mr. John W. Bookwalter. He is the owner of 60,000 acres in Nebraska. Greatly interested in farm life, he is about to undertake a scheme which he thinks will remedy the disadvantages arising from social isolation and expects to expend from $75,000 to $100,000 in putting it into practice. He attributes the growing discontent among farmers to the fact that they live so far apart, and to their lack of associated benefits. His plan is to group their homes in a village near each other's and instead of having them live on their individual farms. He has already tried the experiment on a small scale and is encouraged to attempt larger things by building a town hall and establishing a free circulating library. His plan in the main, has been tried in the farming sections of France, Spain, Italy and Switzerland with happy results; and there is no reason, if rightly managed, why it should not be a success in our country. Properly worked it will add greatly to the intelligence, happiness and prosperity of our agriculturists. It would do much to keep the young upon the farm and prevent overcrowding in the city and town avocations.

⁂

The last few years have been eventful in the progress of a new economic experiment. Profit-sharing had its origin in the struggle between capital and labor. The discontent caused by the concentration of the capital and the insufficient advance in wages gave rise to plans for giving the workman a better position with relation to his employer and an increased share of the product of labor. Profit-sharing was a result. It was first tried by some wealthy and benevolent manufacturers in France, who were sympathetically inclined to the claims of their employes, and saw also the probability of increased profits from the increased interest and intelligence of the men in their work. These manufacturers were willing to risk the operation of ethical motives in the laws of business. The employer, whether an individual or a corporation, when willing to admit the employe to a participation in the profits earned, does so doubtless, from a standpoint of self-interest; but the view taken is benevolent, and looks to the benefit of self through a benefit done to others. In France profit-sharing has continued to extend. The establishments which first began it have prospered, and there seems assured a steady growth of the system. In England according to the latest Quarterly Journal of Economics, there has been remarkable progress in this respect. The latest parliamentary report on the subject gives a list of forty-seven firms in Great Britain who have adopted pure, as distinguished from indeterminate, profit-sharing. Some of these firms have very largely prospered, increasing yearly by hundreds the number of employes who are admitted to participation in the profits. It is said that the most remarkable point in the growth of the system is the large number of firms by whom it has recently been adopted for the first time. In 1890 twenty new firms began it. There are various modifications of the system, some firms being more conservative than others; but all who have practised it have found it to work well. For example, a great firm of confectioners in London, who pay over $150,000 a year in wages, and employ over 1000 men, divided equally between shareholders and employes the net profits over 6 per cent. on capital. Another large firm in Bristol paid 11½ per cent. on the wages and salaries of the year. It is not usual to place any severe restrictions on the workmen, the only requisite being that of remaining a reasonable time in the employment of the firm. Officers of companies and members of firms who have adopted the profit-sharing system say that excellent results are attained in the character of the work done, and in the general condition of those employed. They show greater industry and thrift, their interest leads them to study the best methods of labor, and to suggest means for the reduction of expenses, and their consciousness of partnership imparts a more hopeful and contented tone to their character.

⁂

From an article in the last Atlantic by Octave Thanet on "Religious Life in Arkansas" we clip the following: "In a certain church to which an Episcopal clergyman of my acquaintance once ministered, the wall behind the pulpit was decorated to the right (very amply and blackly) with the pious confidence, 'The Lord will Provide,' and to the left (equally amply and blackly) with the courteous request, 'Please do not spit on the floor!'

"Numerically, the Methodists are in the van of all the denominations, especially among the negroes, although hard pressed by the Baptists. Of late years the Episcopalians and the Roman Catholics have made a marked impression on the African imagination. In Little Rock there is a flourishing colored chapel with a vested choir, and very droll it is to hear one black mite after another plead with the organist, 'Please, Miss Susie, cayn't I tote de cross?'"

⁂

Here is an extract from a charge which James Freeman Clarke gave at the ordination of a minister: "Finally my brother I charge you to study and to preach Christ. You will find God in nature and history. You will find God in the intentions of eternal truth, which move your own soul. But except you also preach God in Christ, there is a large portion of human experience before which you will stand helpless. To the sinner God comes with pardon and comfort only in that manifestation of love which has beamed upon the world from the cross of Calvary. Learn to know and to preach Christ as the friend of the sinner, as a manifestation of God's love to the despairing prodigal. Announce a present Saviour, a present salvation, to those on whose conscience the burden of sin lies heavy, and you will find that your words will go from your lips freighted with a power of persuasion which will soften the hardest heart and bend the most stubborn will."

In a letter to the secretary of his college class which he wished read to the class after his death, he said: "I have always believed in Providence, and so have never desponded: I have always trusted in the essential good will of my fellow-men, and have not been deceived. This life I have held to be sweet, and the next life as least as good as this. Cheerfulness and contentment have kept me well, so far as I have kept well, both in body and mind. I have come nearer to God every year, finding in Him love, which is always law, and law, which is always love. My creed has grown shorter every year, until now I put it into four words—'From God, for man.'"

In a letter from Europe he writes: "How imposing are these Catholic churches! What beauty and majesty in their vast proportions, and lovely details! As we enter these solemn aisles a sense of religion enters the soul. We drop our cares, our disguises, and for a few moments feel the presence of eternity. The Catholic church represents the element of worship latent in every soul and represents and serves it so well that it retains its hold on millions. It omits too much the other elements of Christianity. It does not help the progress of man; but, when the deeper and larger religion comes, it must retain all there is of good in this church, and add all that is now wanting. May that day dawn soon!"

Sam'l of Posen a Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Late last night officers at the southern police station were startled by a pistol shot just outside the door. Rushing out, they found Officer Grant lying dead on the pavement with a bullet hole in his head. A man was seen running away, and on being stopped, Grant's handcuffs were found on his wrists. The discharged pistol was found on the pavement near the dead body.

The man gave his name as Maurice Curtis. He denied shooting Grant. He is in fact, M. B. Curtis, well known in theatrical circles as "Sam'l of Posen." Curtis had come over to this city from his home in Berkeley, and had been drinking all the evening with his theatrical friends. Why Grant arrested him is not known but it is supposed that the actor was creating a disturbance. Two men across the street saw Curtis and the officer have a short struggle in front of the police station, and saw the flash of a pistol. Curtis was under the influence of liquor when seen at the police station.

Curtis tells the following story of the affair: "I was at the Grand opera house last night with my wife to see Bernhardt in 'Camille.' I left the theater about 10 o'clock to go to the Tivoli theater with William King, one of the proprietors. We had a drink together, and I got him to return to the opera house for my wife. When I had reached the corner of Third and Mission streets I was suddenly tumbled into the gutter, and after that I remember nothing, only somebody pulling and jerking me around until I found myself in a wagon with handcuffs on my wrists."

When Curtis was taken to jail last night he appeared to be under the influence of liquor and incoherently told of his doings during the night, protesting that he had no weapon and that he was innocent of murder. The place where the officer arrested Curtis is some blocks from the station house and the shooting occurred within a half block of the station and within hearing of a number of policemen.

Grant was killed immediately, the bullet entering the middle of the forehead near the hair and penetrating the brain.

A Georgia Duel.

ALBANY, Ga., Sept. 12.—A duel was fought here a day or two ago by Jesse Moore, of Albany county, and B. P. Fletcher, of Irwin county, from the effects of which Moore has just died. There had been bad blood between the men for some time and when they recently met, each accompanied by a friend, they agreed to fight with their fists. After a few rounds their hatred of each other became too intense to be satisfied with such mild methods and they drew their revolvers. The seconds took to the bushes while the principals advanced slowly, firing as they went. When five shots had been exchanged, Moore fell mortally wounded. Fletcher was also wounded but not seriously and fled from the state without delay. He has been apprehended.

Another Tascott.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 12.—A man answering the description of Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell of Chicago, was arrested this evening at Hamburg, this state, by a private detective. The Chicago authorities have been communicated with.

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TAX SALE NOTICE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I will, according to law, offer at Public Sale at the Office of the Treasurer of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, on the

12th Day of October, 1891.

and succeeding days, commencing at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. of said day, so much of the following described Real Estate, situate in said County, on which the Taxes for the year 1890 have not been paid, as shall be necessary to pay said Taxes, Interest and Penalties, to wit.

TOWN OF GARDEN CITY.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE.	TAX.
[illegible]arcwick, [illegible] O.	8, 9, [illegible]0	[illegible]		$[illegible],635	$27 79

TOWN OF GRANGER.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE.	TAX.
Hamilton, Jno [illegible]	21			$10	$[illegible]
Woodruff, Henry [illegible]	22			[illegible]0	[illegible]7
Unknown	3			[illegible]0	[illegible]7
	[illegible]			[illegible]0	[illegible]7
	[illegible]8			[illegible]0	[illegible]7
	[illegible]9			[illegible]0	17
	[illegible]3	12		[illegible]0	[illegible]7
	8	12		[illegible]0	[illegible]7
	[illegible]	34		[illegible]0	[illegible]7
	[illegible]	[illegible]		10	[illegible]
	2	[illegible]		[illegible]0	[illegible]

TOWN OF FALCON.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE.	TAX.
Appleby, Henry	22	[illegible]		$20	$0 48
Chapman, [illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]		20	48
Le Barron, M. [illegible]	20	[illegible]		20	48
Wray, Jno M.	25	[illegible]		20	48
Unknown	4	[illegible]		20	48
	6	[illegible]		20	48
	[illegible]	3		20	48
	26	3		20	48
	20	[illegible]		20	48
	9	[illegible]		20	48
	25	[illegible]		20	48
	26	[illegible]		20	48
	6	10		320	7 68
	5	[illegible]		20	48
	6	[illegible]		20	48
	5	20		20	48
	6	20		20	48
	20	[illegible]		20	48
	25	27		20	48

TOWN OF EASTONVILLE.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]		$[illegible]0	$0 [illegible]
	5	[illegible]		[illegible]0	[illegible]
	6	[illegible]		[illegible]0	4
	2	[illegible]	Hudson	[illegible]0	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Peabody's	[illegible]0	[illegible]
	2	[illegible]	"	[illegible]0	[illegible]
	3	[illegible]	"	[illegible]0	[illegible]
	[illegible]	4	"	[illegible]0	[illegible]
	2	[illegible]	"	[illegible]0	[illegible]

TOWN OF PEYTON.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
[illegible], George	[illegible]8	[illegible]		$[illegible]0	$0 20
[illegible]son, C. [illegible]	29	[illegible]		2	[illegible]
	30	[illegible]		2	[illegible]
	31	[illegible]		2	4
	32	[illegible]		2	[illegible]
	33	[illegible]		2	[illegible]
	3[illegible]	[illegible]		2	[illegible]
	35	[illegible]		2	[illegible]
	36	[illegible]		2	[illegible]

TOWN OF PEYTON—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE.	TAX.
[illegible]son, C. [illegible]	2[illegible]	3		$2	$0 4
	25	[illegible]		2	4
	26	[illegible]		2	4
	27	[illegible]		2	4
	28	[illegible]		2	4
	29	[illegible]		2	4
	[illegible]0	[illegible]		2	4
	[illegible]	[illegible]		2	4
	32	[illegible]		2	4
	[illegible]	[illegible]		2	4
	2	[illegible]		2	4
	3	[illegible]		2	4
	4	[illegible]		2	4
	5	[illegible]		2	4
	[illegible]	[illegible]		2	4
	7	[illegible]		2	4
	8	[illegible]		2	4
	[illegible]	[illegible]		2	4
	[illegible]0	[illegible]		2	4

TOWN OF PEYTON—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE.	TAX.
[illegible]son, C. [illegible]	9	[illegible]		$2	$0 4
	20	[illegible]		2	4
	[illegible]	[illegible]		2	4
	[illegible]2	[illegible]		2	4
	[illegible]3	[illegible]		2	4
	[illegible]	[illegible]		2	4
	[illegible]5	[illegible]		2	4
	[illegible]6	[illegible]		2	4
	[illegible]7	[illegible]		2	4
	[illegible]8	[illegible]		2	4
	[illegible]	[illegible]		2	4
	20	[illegible]		2	4
	2[illegible]	[illegible]		2	4
	22	[illegible]		2	4
	23	[illegible]		2	4
	2[illegible]	[illegible]		2	4
	25	[illegible]		2	4
	26	[illegible]		2	4
	27	[illegible]		2	4
	28	[illegible]		2	4
	29	[illegible]		2	4
	30	[illegible]		2	4
	3[illegible]	[illegible]		2	4
	32	[illegible]		2	4
	33	[illegible]		2	4
	3[illegible]	[illegible]		2	4

TOWN OF RAMAH.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE.	TAX.
Anderson, C. [illegible]	[illegible]	46	One	$10 00	$0 [illegible]
Bradshaw, S. [illegible]	22	40	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
	19	33	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
Beamer, [illegible]. O.	9	[illegible]4	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
	9	[illegible]	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
Benson, C. S.	20	36	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
Derr, S. [illegible]	[illegible]	25	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
Derr, Anna [illegible]	3[illegible]	27	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
Dickson, Amelia	30	[illegible]	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
Du Roe, S. [illegible]	[illegible]	28	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
Edgar, W. X.	20	38	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
Evans & Cane	3[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
	32	[illegible]	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
Francis, W	20	[illegible]	"	35 00	[illegible]7
Goocse, [illegible]	6	36	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
[illegible]olman, Mrs [illegible] C.	26	[illegible]	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
	20 and 2[illegible]	25	"	80 00	[illegible]
[illegible]son, C. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		2 50	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		2 50	4
	3	[illegible]		2 50	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		2 50	[illegible]
	5	[illegible]		2 50	[illegible]
	6	[illegible]		2 50	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		2 50	[illegible]
	8	[illegible]		2 50	[illegible]
	9	[illegible]		2 50	[illegible]
	[illegible]0	[illegible]		2 50	[illegible]
	2[illegible]	2		2 50	4
	22	2		2 50	4
	23	2		2 50	4
	2[illegible]	2		2 50	4
	25	2		2 50	4
	2[illegible]	2		2 50	4
	27	2		2 50	4
	28	2		2 50	4
	5	3		2 50	4
	6	3		2 50	4
	7	3		2 50	4
Krissinger, A. A.	18	23		5 00	7
	22	2[illegible]		5 00	7
	22	26		5 00	7
	7	27		5 00	7
	[illegible]8	27		5 00	7
	6	33		5 00	7
	22	33		5 00	7
	[illegible]2	3[illegible]		5 00	7
	25	3[illegible]		5 00	7
	28	35		5 00	7
	2[illegible]	40		5 00	7
	30	42		5 00	7
	9	45		5 00	7
	[illegible]	[illegible]3		5 00	7
	2[illegible]	[illegible]3		5 00	7
	[illegible]	[illegible]		5 00	7
	5	45		5 00	7
	8	45		5 00	7
	[illegible]8	[illegible]5		5 00	7
	30	46		5 00	7
	25	47		5 00	7
	[illegible]3	55		5 00	7
	29	58		5 00	7
Lewis, James E.	[illegible]	35	One	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]3	[illegible]3	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
	9	2[illegible]	"	[illegible]0 00	[illegible]
Mackey, John	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible] 75	2
	2	[illegible]	"	[illegible] 75	2
	3	[illegible]	"	[illegible] 75	2
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible] 75	2
	5	[illegible]	"	[illegible] 75	2
	6	[illegible]	"	[illegible] 75	2
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible] 75	2
	8	[illegible]	"	[illegible] 75	2
	9	[illegible]	"	[illegible] 75	2
	[illegible]0	[illegible]	"	[illegible] 75	2
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible] 75	2

TOWN OF RAMAH—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Mackey, John	29	11	One	$ 75	$0 2
	30	11	"	75	2
	31	11	"	75	2
	32	11	"	75	2
	1	12	"	75	2
	4	12	"	75	2
	5	12	"	75	2
	6	12	"	75	2
	7	12	"	75	2
	10	12	"	75	2
	11	12	"	75	2
	12	12	"	75	2
	13	12	"	75	2
	14	12	"	75	2
	15	12	"	75	2
	16	12	"	75	2
	17	12	"	75	2
	18	12	"	75	2
	20	12	"	75	2
	21	12	"	75	2
	22	12	"	75	2
	25	12	"	75	2
	26	12	"	75	2
	27	12	"	75	2
	28	12	"	75	2
	29	12	"	75	2
	30	12	"	75	2
	1	13	"	75	2
	2	13	"	75	2
	3	13	"	75	2
	4	13	"	75	2
	5	13	"	75	2
	6	13	"	75	2
	7	13	"	75	2
	8	13	"	75	2
	9	13	"	75	2
	12	13	"	75	2
	13	13	"	75	2
	14	13	"	75	2
	15	13	"	75	2
	16	13	"	75	2
	23	13	"	75	2
	24	13	"	75	2
	25	13	"	75	2
	26	13	"	75	2
	27	13	"	75	2
	28	13	"	75	2
	29	13	"	75	2
	30	13	"	75	2
	31	13	"	75	2
	32	13	"	75	2
	2 and 3	16	"	320 00	4 48
Manning, Cornelia	15	17	"	10 00	14
Messinger, J. D.	20	17	"	30 00	42
Messier, [illegible]	18	22	"	10 00	14
Miller, E. D.	32	39	"	10 00	14
Morehead, W. J.	31	37	"	10 00	14
	16	34	"	10 00	14
	13	41	"	10 00	14
McCoy & Robertson	13	23	"	10 00	14
McDermitt, R.	29	27	"	10 00	14
McGuire, Peter	28	27	"	10 00	14
Noble, Jno. [illegible]	10	58	"	10 00	14
O'Brady, Mrs. [illegible]	7	35	"	10 00	14
Rainsford, Zida	[illegible]	28	"	10 00	14
Renko[illegible], A. [illegible]	21	27	"	10 00	14
Sprake, Leona	25	33	"	10 00	14
Sprange, Chas	18	16	"	10 00	14
Sinyard, Frank	17 and 18	13	"	10 00	14
Stum, G. B.	2 and 3	26	"	20 00	28
Sullivan, Dr. R. B.	26	28	"	[illegible]55 00	5 66
	14	37	"	[illegible]55 00	5 66
Timm, Ellen	7	15	"	10 00	14
Timm, M., Jr.	18	40	"	10 00	14
Timm, Fredrick, Jr.	16	50	"	10 00	14
Thompson, W. W.	29 and 30	25	"	15 00	20
Voake, Walter S.	29	26	"	10 00	14
	26	27	"	5 00	7
	8	29	"	10 00	14
	3	32	"	5 00	7
	30	32	"	5 00	7
	13	33	"	5 00	7
	14	53	"	5 00	7
Wrigley, Nettie	9	59	"	10 00	14
Wo[illegible], J. E.	13	11	"	53 00	1 08
	7	25	"	53 00	1 08
	9	25	"	53 00	1 08
Zang, T. C.	27	54	"	10 00	14
Unknown	26	8		10 00	14
	27	8		10 00	14
	28	8		10 00	14
	31	1	One	10 00	14
	2	15	"	10 00	14
	21	16	"	10 00	14
	19	17	"	10 00	14
	8	24	"	10 00	14
	29	24	"	10 00	14
	30	24	"	10 00	14
	1	28	"	10 00	14
	32	33	"	10 00	14
	14	38	"	10 00	14
	19	46	"	10 00	14
	10	48	"	10 00	14
	26	52	"	10 00	14
	15	55	"	10 00	14
	15	66	"	10 00	14
	16	66	"	10 00	14

TOWN OF MONUMENT.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Copeland, John	1	16	Three	$160	$2 36
Northrup, Mrs. C.	4	16	"	30	8[illegible]
Roberts, W. A. J.	8	12		285	8 70
Unknown	5	14		20	58
	4	15	One	20	58
	7	17		10	27
	4	31	Grand View	10	27
	5	31	"	10	27
	6	31	"	10	27
Gregg, E. T.	12	36	Three	60	2 62

TOWN OF FOUNTAIN.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Andrew, A. S.	7	12	Reed's	$ 10	$0 17
	8	12	"	10	17
Apted, A. [illegible]	12	35	"	15	26
Berry, Hannah	12	18	"	10	18
	18	35	"	10	18
Bonner, Henry	1	12	"	10	17
Behrens, Mrs. C.	1			20	34
Brizzolara, G.	1	10	Reed's	15	25
Burbaum, Wm. [illegible]	12	11	"	20	34
	6	35	"	15	25
Brier, Georgie	15	15	"	15	23
Bruner, Frank	9	33	"	15	25
Bush, Mary	24	26	"	15	25
Carbery, Adeline	15	35	"	15	25
Casey, Mrs. Mary E.	Tract No. 1		Reed's 2d	50	85
Co[illegible], [illegible] K.	1	8	Reed's	10	17
Callahan, Michael	9	10	Reed's 2d	15	26
Conroy, John	1	25	Reed's	15	48
	2	25	"	15	48
	3	25	"	15	48
	4	25	"	15	48
	12	33	"	15	48
Cutler & Wilcox	4	46	"	15	25
Davis, S. E.	2	40	"	15	26
Davis, Bertha [illegible]	1	15	"	15	25
Davis, J. Y.	5	33	"	16	27
Deesy, L. P.	13	20	"	10	17
Diefendorf, Chas	10	6	"	15	25

TOWN OF FOUNTAIN—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Dunn, Jennie	7	22	Reed's	$ 10	$0 17
Erdman, O. A.	9 and 10	26	"	25	42
Ellis, Sussie	8	42	"	15	26
Fountain City Imp. Co.	4	18	Santa Fe	15	26
Fouts, Franklin	8 and 9	31	Hutchin's	25	42
Fountain City Imp. Co.	10	37	Santa Fe	15	25
Ford, T. Clyce	6	26	Reed's	15	25
Fountain City Imp. Co.	28	8	Santa Fe	15	25
Furgurson, A. O.	5	20	Reed's	125	2 13
Fountain City Imp. Co.	2	32	Santa Fe	15	25
Gilman, Mary A.	4	29	Reed's	10	17
Goding, [illegible] E.	3	8	Santa Fe	15	25
Goudy & Andrew	22	12	Reed's	15	25
Harness, Peter	5	13	Santa Fe	330	7 8
Harris, Sarrah A.	5	13	" "	25	42
	6	13	" "	25	43
Hill, Mrs. Herman	19	5	Reed's	10	17
	1	19	"	10	17
	22	20	"	10	17
Hosford, C. B.	10	33	"	5	9
	24	28	"	15	25
	25	30	"	10	17
Holsinger, Walter	1	8	Reed's 2d	15	26
Holsinger, Susan	[illegible]	2	Reed's	15	25
Hoover, Jno. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	15	25
Houge, Mrs. Lizzie	[illegible]	26	"	15	26
Hogan, Kate C.	2	[illegible]	"	15	26
Howard, Harry	9	30	"	15	26
Johnson, Lizzie	27	10	"	15	26
Johnson, F. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	15	25
Macaris, Fannie	10	31	"	15	25
Martin, Wm.	1	29	Reed's 2d	10	17
Mesten, James A.	10	[illegible]	Reed's	10	17
	5	8	"	10	17
	[illegible]	5	"	10	17
McCarthy, Denis	8	30	"	15	25
McCune, Rob't	7 and 8	20	Hutchin's	35	60
	6 and 7	2	Santa Fe	[illegible],900	34 32
McVeigh, Thos.	2	[illegible]	Reed's	10	17
	3		"	10	17
	6	10	"	10	17
	9	10	"	10	17
Newby, W. C.	8	[illegible]		25	43
Oller, C. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reed's 2d	10	17
	12	[illegible]	"	10	17
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	10	17
	24	[illegible]	"	10	17
Porter & Sheldon	4	2	Hutchin's	20	32
Reiley, Leo Virgil	2	[illegible]	Reed's	15	25
Reed, Myrta A.	20	14	"	10	17
	15	27	"	10	17
	16	36	"	10	17
	17	37	"	10	17
	18	43	"	10	17
	8	15	"	10	17
	1	15	Reed's 2d	10	17
	24	15	"	10	17
	8	3	"	10	17
	10	30	Reed's	10	17
	3	40	"	10	17
Ricker, J. [illegible]	23	16	"	15	26
	12	1	"	10	17
Rigg, Jno. [illegible]	27 to 30	6	Reed's 2d	500	[illegible] 70
	9	2[illegible]	Reed's	17	30
	10	2[illegible]	"	17	30
	[illegible]	2[illegible]	"	17	30
	12	2[illegible]	"	17	30
Robertson, J. C.	20	[illegible]	"	15	26
Small, Lewis	17	3	Reed's 2d	15	25
Straw, Joseph	8	7		15	26
Stanley, Newell A.	2	37	Reed's	10	17
Seyfang, C. [illegible]	18	35	"	10	17
Shields, J. M.	8	35	"	15	25
Simms, Geo. W.	15 and 16	26	"	30	51
Simms, E. B.	19	17	"	10	17
Slusser, E. B.	2	9	"	15	25
Swan, Henry A.	6	1	"	15	25
Tannheimer, [illegible]	5 and 6	25	"	25	43
Taylor, Edwin B.	3	3	Reed's 2d	20	32
	4	3	"	20	32
	5	3	"	10	32
	9	3	"	20	32
	21	3	"	20	32
	23	3	"	20	32
	24	3	"	20	32
Teller, B. K.	13	36	Reed's	15	26
Tullys, Mattie	18	27	"	15	25
Vogel, Joseph [illegible]	10	20	Reed's 2d	15	25
Webber, M. [illegible]	22	31	Reed's	15	25
Walter, John	3	12	"	15	26
Weir, E. A.	2	6	"	10	17
	16	7	"	10	17
	20	15	"	10	17
	19	15	"	10	17
	5	20	"	10	17
	25	5	Reed's 2d	10	17
	5	7	"	10	17
	1	3	"	5	9
	20	3	"	5	9
	4	27	"	10	17
	23	32	Santa Fe	250	4 25
Whitescarver, B. F.	7, 8 and 9	20	N. Fountain	[illegible]0	3 38
Williams, O. A.	8	25	Reed's	15	25
Wright, Wm. [illegible]	1	38	"	15	26
Wolf, James [illegible]	9	46	"	15	25
Zellars, Wm.	3	2	"	10	17
Unknown	7	4		20	34
	9	8		20	34
	1	3	Reed's	10	17
	4	3	"	10	17
	3	6	"	10	17
	4	6	"	10	17
	5	6	"	10	17
	6	6	"	10	17
	7	6	"	10	17
	9	8	"	10	17
	12	8	"	10	17
	7	13	"	10	17
	10	22	"	10	17
	24	23	"	10	17
	25	23	"	10	17
	17	23	"	10	17
	18	23	"	10	17
	[illegible]	25	"	10	17
	16	25	"	10	17
	4	27	"	10	17
	5	18	"	10	17
	8	18	"	10	17
	9	18	"	10	17
	2	20	"	10	17
	10	22	"	10	17
	20	22	"	10	17
	8	24	"	10	17
	15	25	"	10	17
	8	25	"	10	17
	10	25	"	10	17
	26	25	"	10	17
	27	25	"	10	17
	22	25	"	10	17
	23	25	"	10	17
	24	25	"	10	17
	10	29	"	10	17
	[illegible]	29	"	10	17
	[illegible]	29	"	10	17
	[illegible]	32	"	10	17
	[illegible]	33	"	10	17
	20	33	"	10	17
	[illegible]	35	"	10	17
	[illegible]	37	"	10	17
	23	37	"	10	17
	26	39	"	10	17
	[illegible]	43	"	10	17
	[illegible]	2	Reed's 2d	10	17
	[illegible]	5	"	10	17
	[illegible]	5	"	10	17
	19	6	"	10	17
	[illegible]	7	"	10	17
	10	8	"	10	17
	16	20	"	10	17
	10	5	Hutchins'	10	17
	[illegible]	10	"	10	17
	2	10	"	10	17
	3	2	Santa Fe	10	17
	2	2	" "	10	17
	1	2	" "	10	17
	[illegible]	23	" "	10	17
	[illegible]	122	N. Fountain	[illegible]	17

TOWN OF FLORISSANT.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Allen, Silas	25	2	One	$ 46	$0 79
	26	2	"	46	79
	5	3	"	46	79
	6	3	"	46	79
Bartlett & Cummings	8	7	"	265	6 [illegible]
Beller, O. E.	27	6	"	160	2 80
Copeland, David	6	7	"	227	3 9[illegible]
	7	7	"	228	3 92
Johnson D. N.	23	6	"	800	13 40
Kelley, E. B.	15	3	"	125	3 25
	26	6	"	50	90
Magee, Chas.	5	7	"	15	27
Spe[illegible], Wm.	23	3	"	70	76
	19	3	"	70	76
Thompson, Samuel	22	2		355	3 70

TOWN OF WEST FLORISSANT.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Cook, Lucy P.	9	1		$ 165	$2 97
Kelley, E. B.	8	1		110	1 98
Magee, Chas	6	2		450	9 10
Unknown	6	2		10	18
	3	2		110	1 98

TOWN OF GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Engleman, Dr. E. C.	30	17	Two	$ 20	$0 74
Hatch, Mrs. L. E.	18	31	Four	[illegible]30	[illegible] 8[illegible]
Lawrence, Ida L.	2	9	One	25	92
Merrill, W. E. D.	13 and e½ of 12	5		25	92
Murdock, R. V.	10	15		25	93
Sprange, Chas	7	15	One	25	93
Tullis, J. W.	14	5		25	93
Wright, Geo	14	6		25	93
Unknown	6	[illegible]		25	93
	19	4		25	92
	28	4		25	93
	29	4		25	92
	16	[illegible]		25	93
	8	[illegible]		25	92
	12	5		25	93
	21	6		25	92
	6	9	One	25	93
	3	11	"	25	92
	2	14	"	25	93
	6	19	Three	25	92
	5	22	"	25	[illegible]
	2	23	"	25	[illegible]
	12	28	Four	25	93
	17	31	"	25	92
	2	48	Five	25	93
	3	48	"	25	92
	1	53	Six	25	93
	2	53	"	25	92
	3	53	"	25	93
	5	53	"	25	92
	6	53	"	25	93
	7	53	"	25	92
	8	5		40	1 48

TOWN OF CASCADE.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Giles, F. W. [illegible]	8 and 9	23	Two	$ 45	$0 99
McConnell, O. M.	29 and 30	2		900	19 80
Robbinson, D. B.	21 and 22	2		50	1 10
Severy, [illegible]	n ½ 7 and 8	2		25	55
Smith, C. W.	17 and 18	2		45	99
Biggar, E. A.	Beg at point on s bound. line of A, blk 2, add. 2 to town of Cascade, 110 ft westerly from the sw cor of lot 1, blk 24, for a place of beg., thence in a northerly direction on a line parallel with the west line of lot 1, and thence to place of beg., according to the recorded platted thereof.			50	1 10
Unknown	1	6		25	55
	2	6		25	55
	19	7		25	55
	20	12		25	55
	21	12		25	55
	22	13		25	55
	23	13		25	55
	4	15	One	25	55
	5	15	"	25	55
	13	30	"	25	55

TOWN OF BEAR CREEK GARDENS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Hardwick, J. O.	5			$ 29	$0 78
	6			29	78
	7			29	78
	8			29	78
	9			29	78
	10			29	78
	11			29	78
	12			29	78
	13			29	78
	14			29	78
Leighton, Catharine	4			125	3 38

TOWN OF MINNEHAHA.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
[illegible], Reese, Bell & [illegible]sey	1	1		$ 30	$0 55
	2	1		30	55
	3	1		30	55
	4	1		30	55
	5	1		30	55
	6	1		30	55
	7	1		30	55
	8	1		30	55
	9	1		30	55
	10	1		30	55
	1	2		20	37
	2	2		20	37
	3	2		20	37
	4	2		20	37
	5	2		20	37
	6	2		20	37
	7	2		20	37
	8	2		20	37
	9	2		20	37
	10	2		20	37

TOWN OF GLEN VIEW.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Smith, Thos. A.	17	4		$ 10	$0 27
	17	15		10	27
	17	[illegible]		10	27
Unknown	44	23		10	27

TOWN OF HIGHLAND GROVE.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	2	2		$ 10	$0 18
	5	4		10	18
	9	4		10	18
	10	4		10	18
	[illegible]	4		10	18
	12	7		10	18
	7	7		10	18
	8	7		10	18
	10	8		10	18
	6	9		10	18
	8	9		10	18
	10	9		10	18
	12	9		10	18
	7	11		10	18
	8	11		10	18
	3	13		10	18
	[illegible]	13		10	18
	5	13		10	18
	12	13		10	18
	13	13		10	18
	14	13		10	18
	15	13		10	18
	16	13		10	18

TOWN OF CALVERT HEIGHTS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Furgerson, R. F.	37	4		$ 50	$0 8[illegible]

TOWN OF GRAND VIEW.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Huff, Bert	17	A	O. L. & Q.	$ 120	$2 24
Milhone, M. O	6	2		50	1 35
Pennell, M. H.	3	2		50	1 35
Unknown	w. ½ of 5	2		25	68

TOWN OF MANITOU PARK.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Chivington, Mrs. A. P.	9	10	Green's	$ 15	$ 24
Conroy, John	[illegible]	26	Foster's	15	24
Foster, W. J., et al	5 and 6	11	Green's	240	[illegible]
Sterry, Frank	7	7		240	3 84
Scott, Jno	9	26	Foster's	15	24
Warren, G. A.	[illegible]	22	"	30	47
	2	22	"	30	47
	3	22	"	30	47
Williams, W. P	2	10	"	10	16
	3	10	"	10	16
	4	10	"	10	16
	5	10	"	10	16
	a. [illegible] of A		"	20	32
Unknown	10	5		10	16
	[illegible]	5		10	16
	12	5		10	16
	und. ½ of 10	6		10	16
	8	7		160	2 56
	13	7		10	16
	9	[illegible]	Green's	10	16
	[illegible]	20	"	10	16
	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	16
	7	5	Foster's	10	16
	6	5	"	10	16
	3	9	"	10	16
	9	10	"	10	16
	10	10	"	10	16
	[illegible]	13	"	10	16
	2	15	"	10	16
	6	15	"	10	16
	7	17	"	10	16
	8	17	"	10	16
	3	17	"	10	16
	[illegible]	22	"	10	16
	12	25	"	10	16
	12	26	"	10	16
	20	26	"	10	16

TOWN OF ROSWELL.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Corrick, Theo	1	5		435	$10 57
Copeland, David	[illegible]	[illegible]		400	[illegible]
Lee, L. S.	9 and 10	25	One	600	14 20
Merrill, W. H. D	[illegible]	7		50	1 10
Oldroyd, L. K.	17 and 18	32	One	50	1 10
Shaw, E. F.	[illegible] of beg 50 ft of ne cor said blk rn west 150 ft, s 50 ft, e 150, n 50 ft to beg	18		50	1 10
Watts, Annetta	5 and 6	25	One	50	1 10
Woods, S. N.	3	6		550	13 30
Unknown	5	8		50	1 10
	[illegible]	52	One	25	55
	12	52	"	25	55
	13	52	"	25	55
	[illegible]	52	"	25	55

TOWN OF LA VERGNE.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Andrew, A. S.	9	D		$ 50	2 75
Ford, Geo. R.	14	A		[illegible]	35
Riddock, W. G	7	C		[illegible]	2 68
Unknown	28	B		50	35
	[illegible]	C		50	2 70
	[illegible]	C		50	35
	16	J		50	68
	5	N		50	35
	[illegible]	N		50	35

TOWN OF EAST MANITOU.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Davis, J. T.	9	2		$ 30	$0 82
	16	2		30	82

TOWN OF EAST COLORADO CITY.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Thedinga, J. H., Trustee	18 and 19	23		$ 130	$2 70
Unknown	18	2		50	1 35

TOWN OF WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	8	2	Ervay's 2d	$ 20	$0 54
	5	2	"	20	54
	10	2	"	20	54
	11	2	"	20	54
	12	2	"	20	54

TOWN OF SOUTH COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Clark, Electa	2	7	One	$ 35	$0 73
	9	7	"	35	73
Cornell, [illegible]	Tracts 5 and 6	5	"	100	2 10
Duncan, Laura	13	6	"	35	73
	14	6	"	35	73
	25	6	"	35	73
	26	6	"	35	73
Easton, John	1 and 2	[illegible]	"	35	73
Grattan, Geo	3 and 4	[illegible]	"	50	1 05
Hamilton, J. W.	47 and 48	[illegible]	"	50	2 05
Hall, E. M.	35	[illegible]	"	50	2 05
Hanscomb, F. S.	5 and 6	[illegible]	"	35	73
McVeigh, Thos	47 and 48	[illegible]		170	3 57
Reynolds, R. J.	9	[illegible]		75	1 57
	10	[illegible]		50	1 05
	[illegible]	[illegible]		50	1 05
Ridgeway, Mary J	45 and 46	[illegible]		50	1 05
Rice, Jno. F.	45	4	One	50	1 05
Staples, G. H.	32	4		35	73
Straw, Joseph C.	10 and 11	4		35	73
	Tract 2 and w. 75 ft of 3	7	One	50	1 05
Wallace, Jane E.	15	7	"	170	3 56
Williams, [illegible]	8 and 9	8		35	73
Unknown	23	9		80	1 68
	20	[illegible]		40	84
		4		40	84

TOWN OF NORTH COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	2	56		$ 30	$0 66
	22	56		30	66
	23	56		30	66
	24	56		30	66

TOWN OF KNOB HILL.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Alexander, Mrs. Emma L.	2	[illegible]		$ 40	$0 84
	22	[illegible]		40	84
Bean, Dan'l H.	9	4		70	1 47
	10	4		70	1 47
	[illegible]	4		70	1 47
	12	4		70	1 47
	13	4		70	1 47
	[illegible]	4		70	1 47
	15	4		70	1 47
	16	4		70	1 47
Richards, Chas. E.	25 and 26	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Unknown	23	3		50	1 05
	24	3		50	1 05

TOWN OF GLEN PARK.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Blake & Gilmore	25	35		$ 25	$0 93
Bullock, Estella E. and Acrum, E. A.	26	32		20	74
Chamberlin & Wood	27	8		10	37
	2	29		10	37
	10	28		10	37
Cosgrove, Agnes	25	23		25	93
Graham, Mrs. Mae D.	[illegible]	37		25	93
Gilmore, R. E.	5	[illegible]		10	37
Glen Park Co.	23	8		10	37
	[illegible]	10		10	37
	[illegible]	20		10	37
	7	20		20	74
	2	35		10	37
	[illegible]	[illegible]		10	37
Henderson, C. D.	3	20		20	74
	6	20		20	74
Hughes, F. P.	[illegible] and 2	27		40	1 48
James, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]		10	37
Lord, Mrs. S. F.	7	14		25	93
Miller, F. A.	[illegible]	[illegible]		20	74
Moore, J. O.	2	29		25	93
Comstead, C. E.	[illegible]	2		20	74
	5	10		520	19 24
	2	28		20	74
	22	23		20	74
	3	32		20	74
Reid, David Allan	29	32		20	74
Thompson, W. Finley	[illegible]	[illegible]		5	18
	5	36		5	18
	7	26		5	18
	3	37		5	18
	5	39		5	18
	10	[illegible]		5	18
	[illegible]	[illegible]		5	18
	5	42		5	18
	[illegible]	42		5	18
	30	[illegible]		5	18
	2	37		5	18
	10	39		5	18
	22	39		5	18
	20	40		5	18
	25	[illegible]		5	18
Turner, E. S.	[illegible]	2		20	74
Vincent & Gilmore	und. ½ 4	2		10	37
	" 6	23		10	20
	" 12	28		10	20
	" 8	23		15	[illegible]
	" 16	22		15	20
Weaver, James S.	13	7		25	55
Watson, J. G.	24	22		25	55
Unknown	5	2		25	55
	3	[illegible]		25	55
	2	7		[illegible]	22 7[illegible]
	5	35		25	55

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Bentley, Jno. A.	n ½ of 2	48		$ 25	$0 92
Donnelly, [illegible] O.	12	44		25	92
Howard, David	6	55		25	92
Palmer, G. W.	3	45		15	55
	9	45		15	55
	10	45		15	55
	6	42		10	37
Sagendorf, Eliza D.	4	2	Trinity	15	55
Spaulding, Bishop	4, 5 & n 10 ft 3	40		380	13 52
Thompson, W. Finley	5	27		15	55
	1	40		5	18
	2	40		5	18
	3	40		5	18
	4	40		5	18
	5	40		5	18
	6	40		5	18
	7	40		5	18
	8	40		5	18
	9	40		5	18
	[illegible]	41		12	44
	2	41		12	44
	3	41		12	44
	5	41		12	44
	8	41		12	44
	9	41		12	44
	10	41		12	44
	10	42		25	92
	11	42		25	92
	12	42		15	55
	3	43		14	52
	[illegible]	44		14	52
	[illegible]	44		14	52
	5	44		14	52
	6	44		14	52
	7	44		14	52
	9	47	Treasu[illegible]	5	18
	10	47	"	5	18
	[illegible]	47	"	5	18
	12	47	"	5	18
	13	47	"	5	18
	[illegible]	47	"	5	18
	15	47	"	5	18
	16	47	"	5	18
	17	47	"	5	18
	18	47	"	5	18
	19	47	"	5	18
	20	47	"	5	18
	21	47	"	5	18
	22	47	"	5	18
	23	47	"	5	18
	27	47	"	5	18
	3	49	Treasu[illegible]	18	66
	4	49	"	18	66
	5	49	"	18	66
	6	49	"	18	66
	7	49	"	18	66
	[illegible]	49	"	18	66
	9	49	"	18	66
	10	49	"	18	66
	11	49	"	18	66
	[illegible]	54	"	5	18
	2	54	"	5	18
	3	54	"	5	18
	[illegible]	54	"	5	18
	[illegible]	54	"	5	18
	6	54	"	5	18
	[illegible]	54		5	18
	8	54		5	18
	13	54		5	18
	14	54		5	18
	15	54		5	18
	16	54		5	18
	17	54		5	18
	18	54		5	18
	19	54		5	18
	20	54		5	18
	21	54		5	18
	22	54		5	18
	23	54		5	18
	24	54		5	18
	25	54		5	18
	26	54		5	18
	27	54		5	18
	28	54		5	18
	29	54		5	18
	30	54		5	18
	31	54		5	18
	32	54		5	18
	33	54		5	18
	1	23	Original	25	92
	[illegible]	23	"	25	92
Thompson, Ada Mary	[illegible]	80		2300	85 10
	9	50		17	63
	10	50		17	63
	[illegible]	52		5	18
	2	51		5	18
	3	51		5	18
	4	51		5	18
	5	51		5	18
	6	51		5	18
	7	51		5	18
	8	51		5	18
	9	51		5	18
	10	51		5	18
	[illegible]	51		5	18
	12	51		5	18
	13	51		5	18
	14	51		5	18
	15	51		5	18
	16	51		5	18
	17	51		5	18
	18	51		5	18
	[illegible]	52		5	18
	2	52		5	18
	3	52		5	18
	4	52		5	18
	5	52		5	18
	6	52		5	18
	7	52		5	18
	8	52		5	18
	9	52		5	18
	10	52		5	18
	[illegible]	52		5	18
	12	52		5	18
	13	52		5	18
	14	52		5	18
	15	52		5	18
	16	52		5	18
	17	52		5	18
	18	52		5	18
	19	52		5	18
	20	52		5	18
	21	52		5	18
	22	52		5	18
	23	52		5	18
	24	52		5	18
	25	52		5	18
	26	52		5	18
	27	52		5	18
	28	52		5	18
	29	52		5	18
	30	52		5	18
	31	52		5	18
	32	52		5	18
	33	52		5	18
	34	52		5	18
	35	52		5	18
	36	52		5	18
	37	52		5	18
	38	52		5	18
	39	52		5	18
	26	53		5	18
	27	53		[illegible]	[illegible]
	28	53		[illegible]	66
	29	53		[illegible]	[illegible]
	30	53		[illegible]	66
Unknown	10	46		25	92
	7	42		25	92
	9	42		25	92
	[illegible]	43		25	92
	4	43		25	92
	5	43		25	92
	6	43		25	92
	e ½ 7	43		25	92
	w ½ [illegible]	43		25	92
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	w ½ 7	45		$10	$0 36
	7	D	Amended Filing	25	93
	14	D	"	25	92
	26	D	"	25	93
	32	D	"	25	92
	33	D	"	25	93
	34	D	"	25	92
	35	D	"	25	93
	36	D	"	25	92
	37	D	"	25	93
	17	30	"	25	92
	18	30	"	25	93
	25	32	"	25	92
	26	32	"	25	93
	40	32	"	25	92
	41	32	"	25	93
	4	33	"	25	92
	13	25	Brown's Filing	25	93
	14	25	"	25	92
	5	77	South Palmer Lake	25	93
	12	12	Trinity	10	37
	13	12	"	25	92
	14	12	"	25	93
	15	12	"	25	92
	16	12	"	25	93
Palmer Lake Town Co.	1	A	Amended Filing	14	52
	2	A	"	14	52
	3	A	"	14	52
	4	A	"	14	52
	5	A	"	14	52
	6	A	"	14	52
	7	A	"	14	52
	8	A	"	14	52
	9	A	"	14	52
	10	A	"	14	52
	11	A	"	14	52
	12	A	"	14	52
	13	A	"	14	52
	14	A	"	14	52
	15	A	"	14	52
	16	A	"	14	52
	17	A	"	14	52
	18	A	"	14	52
	19	A	"	14	52
	20	A	"	14	52
	21	A	"	14	52
	22	A	"	14	52
	23	A	"	14	52
	24	A	"	14	52
	25	A	"	14	52
	26	A	"	14	52
	27	A	"	14	52
	28	A	"	14	52
	29	A	"	14	52
	30	A	"	14	52
	31	A	"	14	52
	32	A	"	14	52
	33	A	"	14	52
	34	A	"	14	52
	35	A	"	14	52
	36	A	"	14	52
	37	A	"	14	52
	38	A	"	14	52
	39	A	"	14	52
	40	A	"	14	52
	41	A	"	14	52
	42	A	"	14	52
	43	A	"	14	52
	44	A	"	14	52
	45	A	"	14	52
	1	B	"	14	52
	2	B	"	14	52
	3	B	"	14	52
	4	B	"	14	52
	5	B	"	14	52
	6	B	"	14	52
	7	B	"	14	52
	8	B	"	14	52
	9	B	"	14	52
	10	B	"	14	52
	11	B	"	14	52
	12	B	"	14	52
	13	B	"	14	52
	14	B	"	14	52
	15	B	"	14	52
	16	B	"	14	52
	17	B	"	14	52
	18	B	"	14	52
	19	B	"	14	52
	20	B	"	14	52
	21	B	"	14	52
	22	B	"	14	52
	23	B	"	14	52
	24	B	"	14	52
	25	B	"	14	52
	26	B	"	14	52
	27	B	"	14	52
	28	B	"	14	52
	29	B	"	14	52
	30	B	"	14	52
	31	B	"	14	52
	32	B	"	14	52
	33	B	"	14	52
	34	B	"	14	52
	35	B	"	14	52
	36	B	"	14	52
	37	B	"	14	52
	38	B	"	14	52
	39	B	"	14	52
	40	B	"	14	52
	41	B	"	14	52
	42	B	"	14	52
	43	B	"	14	52
	44	B	"	14	52
	45	B	"	14	52
	46	B	"	14	52
	47	B	"	14	52
	48	B	"	14	52
	49	B	"	14	52
	50	B	"	14	52
	51	B	"	14	52
	52	B	"	14	52
	53	B	"	14	52
	1	C	"	21	77
	2	C	"	21	77
	13	C	"	21	77
	14	C	"	21	77
	15	C	"	21	77
	16	C	"	21	77
	17	C	"	21	77
	18	C	"	21	77
	19	C	"	21	77
	20	C	"	21	77
	21	C	"	21	77
	22	C	"	21	77
	23	C	"	21	77
	24	C	"	21	77
	25	C	"	21	77
	26	C	"	21	77
	27	C	"	21	77
	28	C	"	21	77
	29	C	"	21	77
	30	C	"	21	77
	31	C	"	21	77
	32	C	"	21	77
	33	C	"	21	77
	34	C	"	21	77
	35	C	"	21	77
	36	C	"	21	77
	37	C	"	21	77
	38	C	"	21	77
	39	C	"	21	77
	40	C	"	21	77
	41	C	"	21	77
	42	C	"	21	77
	43	C	"	21	77
	44	C	"	21	77
	45	C	"	21	77
	46	C	"	21	77
	47	C	"	21	77
	48	C	"	21	77
	49	C	"	21	77
	50	C	"	21	77
	51	C	"	21	77
	52	C	"	21	77
	53	C	"	21	77
	54	C	"	21	77

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	60	C	Amended Filing	$21	$0 77
	61	C	"	21	77
	62	C	"	21	77
	63	C	"	21	77
	64	C	"	21	77
	65	C	"	21	77
	66	C	"	21	77
	67	C	"	21	77
	68	C	"	21	77
	69	C	"	21	77
	70	C	"	21	77
	71	C	"	21	77
	72	C	"	21	77
	73	C	"	21	77
	74	C	"	21	77
	75	C	"	21	77
	76	C	"	21	77
	77	C	"	21	77
	78	C	"	21	77
	79	C	"	21	77
	80	C	"	21	77
	81	C	"	21	77
	82	C	"	21	77
	83	C	"	21	77
	84	C	"	21	77
	85	C	"	21	77
	87	C	"	21	77
	88	C	"	21	77
	89	C	"	21	77
	90	C	"	21	77
	91	C	"	21	77
	92	C	"	21	77
	93	C	"	21	77
	94	C	"	21	77
	95	C	"	21	77
	96	C	"	21	77
	17	D	"	20	74
	18	D	"	20	74
	19	D	"	20	74
	20	D	"	20	74
	21	D	"	20	74
	22	D	"	20	74
	23	D	"	20	74
	24	D	"	20	74
	25	D	"	20	74
	26	D	"	20	74
	28	D	"	20	74
	30	D	"	20	74
	40	D	"	20	74
	41	D	"	20	74
	42	D	"	20	74
	43	D	"	20	74
	44	D	"	20	74
	45	D	"	20	74
	46	D	"	20	74
	47	D	"	20	74
	48	D	"	20	74
	49	D	"	20	74
	50	D	"	20	74
	51	D	"	20	74
	52	D	"	20	74
	53	D	"	20	74
	54	D	"	20	74
	55	D	"	20	74
	56	D	"	20	74
	57	D	"	20	74
	58	D	"	20	74
	59	D	"	20	74
	60	D	"	20	74
	Land in pt 2 & 3 lying in se, nw ¼ sec. 5, tw. 11, range 67	26	"	20	74
	Pt 2, 3	27	"	30	1 11
	1	28	"	15	56
	2	28	"	15	56
	3	29	"	15	56
	4	29	"	15	56
	5	29	"	15	56
	6	29	"	15	56
	7	29	"	15	56
	8	29	"	15	56
	9	29	"	15	56
	10	29	"	15	56
	11	29	"	15	56
	12	29	"	15	56
	13	29	"	15	56
	14	29	"	15	56
	15	29	"	15	56
	16	29	"	15	56
	17	29	"	15	56
	18	29	"	15	56
	19	29	"	15	56
	20	29	"	15	56
	31	29	"	15	56
	32	29	"	15	56
	33	29	"	15	56
	34	29	"	15	56
	35	29	"	15	56
	36	29	"	15	56
	37	29	"	15	56
	1	30	"	15	57
	2	30	"	15	57
	3	30	"	15	57
	4	30	"	15	57
	5	30	"	15	57
	6	30	"	15	57
	7	30	"	15	57
	8	30	"	15	57
	9	30	"	15	57
	10	30	"	15	57
	11	30	"	15	57
	12	30	"	15	57
	13	30	"	15	57
	14	30	"	15	57
	15	30	"	15	57
	16	30	"	15	57
	21	30	"	15	57
	22	30	"	15	57
	23	30	"	15	57
	24	30	"	15	57
	25	30	"	15	57
	26	30	"	15	57
	27	30	"	15	57
	28	30	"	15	57
	29	30	"	15	57
	30	30	"	15	57
	31	30	"	15	57
	32	30	"	15	57
	33	30	"	15	57
	34	30	"	15	57
	35	30	"	15	57
	36	30	"	15	57
	37	30	"	15	57
	38	30	"	15	57
	39	30	"	15	57
	40	30	"	15	57
	41	30	"	15	57
	42	30	"	15	57
	43	30	"	15	57
	44	30	"	15	57
	45	30	"	15	57
	46	30	"	15	57
	47	30	"	15	57
	48	30	"	15	57
	49	30	"	15	57
	50	30	"	15	57
	51	30	"	15	57
	52	30	"	15	57
	53	30	"	15	57
	54	30	"	15	57
	55	30	"	15	57
	56	30	"	15	57
	57	30	"	15	57
	58	30	"	15	57
	59	30	"	15	57
	60	30	"	15	57
	61	30	"	15	57
	62	30	"	15	57
	63	30	"	15	57
	64	30	"	15	57
	65	30	"	15	57
	66	30	"	15	57
	67	30	"	15	57
	68	30	"	15	57
	1	31	"	12	44
	2	31	"	12	44
	3	31	"	12	44

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	4	31	Amended Filing	$12	$0 44
	5	31	"	12	44
	6	31	"	12	44
	7	31	"	12	44
	8	31	"	12	44
	9	31	"	12	44
	10	31	"	12	44
	11	31	"	12	44
	12	31	"	12	44
	13	31	"	12	44
	14	31	"	12	44
	15	31	"	12	44
	16	31	"	12	44
	17	31	"	12	44
	18	31	"	12	44
	19	31	"	12	44
	20	31	"	12	44
	21	31	"	12	44
	22	31	"	12	44
	23	31	"	12	44
	24	31	"	12	44
	25	31	"	12	44
	26	31	"	12	44
	27	31	"	12	44
	28	31	"	12	44
	29	31	"	12	44
	30	31	"	12	44
	31	31	"	12	44
	32	31	"	12	44
	33	31	"	12	44
	34	31	"	12	44
	35	31	"	12	44
	36	31	"	12	44
	37	31	"	12	44
	1	32	"	12	44
	2	32	"	12	44
	3	32	"	12	44
	4	32	"	12	44
	5	32	"	12	44
	6	32	"	12	44
	7	32	"	12	44
	8	32	"	12	44
	9	32	"	12	44
	10	32	"	12	44
	11	32	"	12	44
	12	32	"	12	44
	13	32	"	12	44
	14	32	"	12	44
	15	32	"	12	44
	16	32	"	12	44
	17	32	"	12	44
	18	32	"	12	44
	19	32	"	12	44
	20	32	"	12	44
	21	32	"	12	44
	22	32	"	12	44
	23	32	"	12	44
	24	32	"	12	44
	27	32	"	12	44
	28	32	"	12	44
	29	32	"	12	44
	30	32	"	12	44
	31	32	"	12	44
	32	32	"	12	44
	33	32	"	12	44
	34	32	"	12	44
	35	32	"	12	44
	36	32	"	12	44
	37	32	"	12	44
	44	32	"	12	44
	45	32	"	12	44
	48	32	"	12	44
	51	32	"	12	44
	52	32	"	12	44
	59	32	"	12	44
	60	32	"	12	44
	61	32	"	12	44
	62	32	"	12	44
	63	32	"	12	44
	64	32	"	12	44
	65	32	"	12	44
	66	32	"	12	44
	67	32	"	12	44
	68	32	"	12	44
	69	32	"	12	44
	70	32	"	12	44
	71	32	"	12	44
	72	32	"	12	44
	73	32	"	12	44
	74	32	"	12	44
	75	32	"	12	44
	76	32	"	12	44
	77	32	"	12	44
	78	32	"	12	44
	79	32	"	12	44
	80	32	"	12	44
	81	32	"	12	44
	82	32	"	12	44
	83	32	"	12	44
	84	32	"	12	44
	85	32	"	12	44
	1	33	"	17	63
	2	33	"	17	63
	12	33	"	17	63
	13	33	"	17	63
	14	33	"	17	63
	15	33	"	17	63
	16	33	"	17	63
	17	33	"	17	63
	18	33	"	17	63
	19	33	"	17	63
	20	33	"	17	63
	21	33	"	17	63
	22	33	"	17	63
	23	33	"	17	63
	24	33	"	17	63
	25	33	"	17	63
	26	33	"	17	63
	27	33	"	17	63
	28	33	"	17	63
	29	33	"	17	63
	30	33	"	17	63
	31	33	"	17	63
	32	33	"	17	63
	33	33	"	17	63
	34	33	"	17	63
	35	33	"	17	63
	36	33	"	17	63
	37	33	"	17	63
	38	33	"	17	63
	39	33	"	17	63
	40	33	"	17	63
	41	33	"	17	63
	42	33	"	17	63
	46	33	"	17	63
	47	33	"	17	63
	48	33	"	17	63
	49	33	"	17	63
	50	33	"	17	63
	51	33	"	17	63
	52	33	"	17	63
	53	33	"	17	63
	54	33	"	17	63
	55	33	"	17	63
	56	33	"	17	63
	57	33	"	17	63
	58	33	"	17	63
	59	33	"	17	63
	60	33	"	17	63
	61	33	"	17	63
	62	33	"	17	63
	63	33	"	17	63
	64	33	"	17	63
	65	33	"	17	63
	66	33	"	17	63
	67	33	"	17	63
	68	33	"	17	63
	69	33	"	17	63
	70	33	"	17	63
	71	33	"	17	63
	72	33	"	17	63
	73	33	"	17	63
	74	33	"	17	63
	75	33	"	17	63
	76	33	"	17	63
	77	33	"	17	63
	78	33	"	17	63

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	79	33	Amended Plat	$17	$0 63
	80	33	"	17	63
	81	33	"	17	63
	1	34	"	20	74
	2	34	"	20	74
	3	34	"	20	74
	4	34	"	20	74
	5	34	"	20	74
	6	34	"	20	74
	7	34	"	20	74
	8	34	"	20	74
	9	34	"	20	74
	10	34	"	20	74
	11	34	"	20	74
	12	34	"	20	74
	13	34	"	20	74
	14	34	"	20	74
	15	34	"	20	74
	16	34	"	20	74
	17	34	"	20	74
	18	34	"	20	74
	19	34	"	20	74
	20	34	"	20	74
	51	34	"	20	74
	52	34	"	20	74
	53	34	"	20	74
	54	34	"	20	74
	55	34	"	20	74
	56	34	"	20	74
	57	34	"	20	74
	58	34	"	20	74
	59	34	"	20	74
	60	34	"	20	74
	61	34	"	20	74
	63	34	"	20	74
	64	34	"	20	74
	65	34	"	20	74
	66	34	"	20	74
	67	34	"	20	74
	68	34	"	20	74
	69	34	"	20	74
	70	34	"	20	74
	1	35	"	23	85
	2	35	"	23	85
	3	35	"	23	85
	4	35	"	23	85
	5	35	"	23	85
	6	35	"	23	85
	7	35	"	23	85
	8	35	"	23	85
	9	35	"	23	85
	10	35	"	23	85
	11	35	"	23	85
	12	35	"	23	85
	13	35	"	23	85
	14	35	"	23	85
	15	35	"	23	85
	16	35	"	23	85
	17	35	"	23	85
	18	35	"	23	85
	19	35	"	23	85
	20	35	"	23	85
	72	35	"	23	85
	73	35	"	23	85
	74	35	"	23	85
	75	35	"	23	85
	76	35	"	23	85
	77	35	"	23	85
	78	35	"	23	85
	79	35	"	23	85
	80	35	"	23	85
	81	35	"	23	85
	82	35	"	23	85
	83	35	"	23	85
	84	35	"	23	85
	85	35	"	23	85
	86	35	"	23	85
	87	35	"	23	85
	88	35	"	23	85
	89	35	"	23	85
	90	35	"	23	85
	1	36	"	23	85
	2	36	"	23	85
	3	36	"	23	85
	11	38	"	21	78
	12	38	"	21	78
	13	38	"	21	78
	14	38	"	21	78
	15	38	"	21	78
	16	38	"	21	78
	17	38	"	21	78
	18	38	"	21	78
	19	38	"	21	78
	20	38	"	21	78
	21	38	"	21	78
	22	38	"	21	78
	23	38	"	21	78
	24	38	"	21	78
	25	38	"	21	78
	26	38	"	21	78
	27	38	"	21	78
	28	38	"	21	78
	29	38	"	21	78
	30	38	"	21	78
	31	38	"	21	78
	32	38	"	21	78
	33	38	"	21	78
	34	38	"	21	78
	35	38	"	21	78
	36	38	"	21	78
	37	38	"	21	78
	38	38	"	21	78
	39	38	"	21	78
	40	38	"	21	78
	41	38	"	21	78
	42	38	"	21	78
	43	38	"	21	78
	44	38	"	21	78
	45	38	"	21	78
	46	38	"	21	78
	47	38	"	21	78
	48	38	"	21	78
	49	38	"	21	78
	50	38	"	21	78
	51	38	"	21	78
	52	38	"	21	78
	53	38	"	21	78
	54	38	"	21	78
	55	38	"	21	78
	56	38	"	21	78
	57	38	"	21	78
	58	38	"	21	78
	59	38	"	21	78
	60	38	"	21	78
	61	38	"	21	78
	62	38	"	21	78
	63	38	"	21	78
	64	38	"	21	78
	65	38	"	21	78
	66	38	"	21	78
	1	58	"	10	37
	2	58	"	10	37
	3	58	"	10	37
	4	58	"	10	37
	5	58	"	10	37
	6	58	"	10	37
	7	58	"	10	37
	8	58	"	10	37
	9	58	"	10	37
	10	58	"	10	37
	11	58	"	10	37
	12	58	"	10	37
	13	58	"	10	37
	14	58	"	10	37
	15	58	"	10	37
	16	58	"	10	37
	17	58	"	10	37
	18	58	"	10	37
	19	58	"	10	37
	20	58	"	10	37
	1	59	"	10	37
	2	59	"	10	37
	3	59	"	10	37
	4	59	"	10	37
	5	59	"	10	37
	6	59	"	10	37
	7	59	"	10	37

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	8	59	Amended Plat	$10	$0 37
	9	59	"	10	37
	10	59	"	10	37
	11	59	"	10	37
	12	59	"	10	37
	13	59	"	10	37
	14	59	"	10	37
	15	59	"	10	37
	16	59	"	10	37
	17	59	"	10	37
	18	59	"	10	37
	19	59	"	10	37
	20	59	"	10	37
	1	60	"	10	37
	2	60	"	10	37
	3	60	"	10	37
	4	60	"	10	37
	5	60	"	10	37
	6	60	"	10	37
	7	60	"	10	37
	8	60	"	10	37
	9	60	"	10	37
	10	60	"	10	37
	11	60	"	10	37
	12	60	"	10	37
	13	60	"	10	37
	14	60	"	10	37
	15	60	"	10	37
	16	60	"	10	37
	17	60	"	10	37
	18	60	"	10	37
	19	60	"	10	37
	20	60	"	10	37
	1	61	"	10	37
	2	61	"	10	37
	3	61	"	10	37
	4	61	"	10	37
	5	61	"	10	37
	6	61	"	10	37
	7	61	"	10	37
	8	61	"	10	37
	9	61	"	10	37
	10	61	"	10	37
	11	61	"	10	37
	12	61	"	10	37
	13	61	"	10	37
	14	61	"	10	37
	15	61	"	10	37
	16	61	"	10	37
	17	61	"	10	37
	18	61	"	10	37
	19	61	"	10	37
	20	61	"	10	37
	1	62	"	10	37
	2	62	"	10	37
	3	62	"	10	37
	4	62	"	10	37
	5	62	"	10	37
	6	62	"	10	37
	7	62	"	10	37
	8	62	"	10	37
	9	62	"	10	37
	10	62	"	10	37
	11	62	"	10	37
	12	62	"	10	37
	13	62	"	10	37
	14	62	"	10	37
	15	62	"	10	37
	16	62	"	10	37
	17	62	"	10	37
	18	62	"	10	37
	19	62	"	10	37
	20	62	"	10	37
	1	63	"	10	37
	2	63	"	10	37
	3	63	"	10	37
	4	63	"	10	37
	5	63	"	10	37
	6	63	"	10	37
	7	63	"	10	37
	8	63	"	10	37
	9	63	"	10	37
	1	68	"	6	22
	2	68	"	6	23
	3	68	"	6	23
	4	68	"	6	22
	5	68	"	6	23
	6	68	"	6	23
	7	68	"	6	23
	8	68	"	6	23
	9	68	"	6	23
	10	68	"	6	22
	11	68	"	6	22
	12	68	"	6	23
	13	68	"	6	22
	14	68	"	6	23
	15	68	"	6	23
	1	69	"	6	22
	2	69	"	6	23
	3	69	"	6	23
	4	69	"	6	22
	5	69	"	6	22
	6	69	"	6	23
	7	69	"	6	22
	8	69	"	6	23
	9	69	"	6	23
	10	69	"	6	23
	11	69	"	6	22
	12	69	"	6	23
	13	69	"	6	23
	14	69	"	6	23
	15	69	"	6	23
	16	69	"	6	22
	17	69	"	6	23
	18	69	"	6	23
	19	69	"	6	23
	20	69	"	6	22
	21	69	"	6	23
	22	69	"	6	23
	23	69	"	6	23
	24	69	"	6	22
	25	69	"	6	23
	26	69	"	6	22
	27	69	"	6	22
	28	69	"	6	23
	29	69	"	6	23
	30	69	"	6	22
	1	64	"	10	38
	2	64	"	10	38
	3	64	"	10	38
	4	64	"	10	38
	5	64	"	10	38
	6	64	"	10	38
	7	64	"	10	38
	8	64	"	10	38
	9	64	"	10	38
	10	64	"	10	38
	11	64	"	10	38
	12	64	"	10	38
	13	64	"	10	38
	14	64	"	10	38
	15	64	"	10	38
	16	64	"	10	38
	17	64	"	10	38
	18	64	"	10	38
	1	65	"	10	38
	2	65	"	10	38
	3	65	"	10	38
	4	65	"	10	38
	5	65	"	10	38
	6	65	"	10	38
	7	65	"	10	38
	8	65	"	10	38
	9	65	"	10	38
	10	65	"	10	38
	11	65	"	10	38
	12	65	"	10	38
	13	65	"	10	38
	14	65	"	10	38
	15	65	"	10	38
	16	65	"	10	38
	17	65	"	10	38
	18	65	"	10	38
	19	65	"	10	38
	20	65	"	10	38

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Land Co..	3	66	Amended Plat	$10	$0 38
	4	66	"	10	38
	5	66	"	10	38
	6	66	"	10	38
	7	66	"	10	38
	8	66	"	10	38
	9	66	"	10	38
	10	66	"	10	38
	11	66	"	10	38
	12	66	"	10	38
	13	66	"	10	38
	14	66	"	10	38
	15	66	"	10	38
	16	66	"	10	38
	1	67	"	10	38
	2	67	"	10	38
	3	70	"	21	77
	5	70	"	21	77
	6	70	"	21	77
	7	70	"	21	77
	8	70	"	21	77
	9	70	"	21	77
	10	70	"	21	77
	11	70	"	21	77
	12	70	"	21	77
	13	70	"	21	77
	14	70	"	21	77
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	16	70	"	21	77
	17	70	"	21	77
	18	70	"	21	77
	19	70	"	21	77
	20	70	"	21	77
	21	70	"	21	77
	22	70	"	21	77
	1	6	Original	[illegible]	95
	2	6	"	[illegible]	95
	3	6	"	[illegible]	95
	3	4	"	[illegible]	95
	4	4	"	[illegible]	95
	5	4	"	[illegible]	95
	6	4	"	[illegible]	95
	7	4	"	[illegible]	95
	8	4	"	[illegible]	95
	9	4	"	[illegible]	95
	10	4	"	[illegible]	95
	11	4	"	[illegible]	95
	12	4	"	[illegible]	95
	13	4	"	[illegible]	95
	14	4	"	[illegible]	95
	All	A	A. E. Palmer Lake	20	74
	All	B	"	20	74
	1	2	"	10	37
	2	2	"	10	37
	3	2	"	10	37
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	5	2	"	10	37
	6	2	"	10	37
	7	2	"	10	37
	8	2	"	10	37
	9	2	"	10	37
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	17	2	"	10	37
	18	2	"	10	37
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	28	2	"	10	37
	1	3	"	10	37
	2	3	"	10	37
	3	3	"	10	37
	4	3	"	10	37
	5	3	"	10	37
	6	3	"	10	37
	7	3	"	10	37
	8	3	"	10	37
	9	3	"	10	37
	10	3	"	10	37
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	6	14	"	10	38
	1	15	"	10	38
	2	15	"	10	38
	3	15	"	10	38
	4	15	"	10	38
	5	15	"	10	38
	1	16	"	10	38
	2	16	"	10	38
	3	16	"	10	38
	4	16	"	10	38
	5	16	"	10	38
	6	16	"	10	38
	7	16	"	10	38
	8	16	"	10	38
	1	18	"	10	38
	2	18	"	10	38
	3	18	"	10	38
	4	18	"	10	38
	5	18	"	10	38
	6	18	"	10	38

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	7	18	Amended filing	$10	$0 38
	8	18	"	10	38
	9	18	"	10	38
	10	18	"	10	38
	11	18	"	10	38
	1	17	"	10	37
	2	17	"	10	37
	3	17	"	10	37
	4	17	" In se nw qr, 5, 11, 67	10	37
	5	17	"	10	37
	1	17	"	10	37
	2	17	"	10	37
	1	19	"	10	37
	2	19	"	10	37
	3	19	"	10	37
	4	19	"	10	37
	7	19	"	10	37
	8	19	"	10	37
	9	19	"	10	37
	10	19	"	10	37
	11	19	"	10	37
	12	19	"	10	37
	13	19	"	10	37
	14	19	"	10	37
	15	19	"	10	37
	16	19	"	10	37
	17	19	"	10	37
	1	20	"	20	72
	2	20	"	20	72
	3	20	"	20	72
	4	20	"	20	72
	5	20	"	20	72
	6	20	"	20	72
	7	20	"	20	72
	8	20	"	20	72
	9	20	"	20	72
	10	20	"	20	72
	1	21	"	20	72
	2	21	"	20	72
	3	21	"	20	72
	4	21	"	20	72
	5	21	"	20	72
	6	21	"	20	72
	7	21	"	20	72
	8	21	"	20	72
	9	21	"	20	72
	10	21	"	20	72
	11	21	"	20	72
	12	21	"	20	72
	13	21	"	20	72
	14	21	"	20	72
	15	21	"	20	72
	1	22	"	20	72
	2	22	"	20	72
	3	22	"	20	72
	4	22	"	20	72
	5	22	"	20	72
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	9	22	"	20	72
	10	22	"	20	72
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	12	22	"	20	72
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	14	22	"	20	72
	15	22	"	20	72
	1	23	"	20	72
	2	23	"	20	72
	3	23	"	20	72
	4	23	"	20	72
	5	23	"	20	72
	6	23	"	20	72
	7	23	"	20	72
	8	23	"	20	72
	9	23	"	20	72
	1	24	"	20	72
	2	24	"	20	72
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	4	24	"	20	72
	5	24	"	20	72
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	7	24	"	20	72
	8	24	"	20	72
	9	24	"	20	72
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	2	25	"	20	72
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	5	25	"	20	72
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	12	25	"	20	72
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	15	25	"	20	72
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	6	26	"	20	72
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	8	26	"	20	72
	9	26	"	20	72
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	12	26	"	20	72
	13	26	"	20	72
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	15	26	"	20	72
	1	27	"	20	72
	2	27	"	20	72
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	4	27	"	20	72
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	4	30	"	20	72
	5	30	"	20	72
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	7	30	"	20	72
	8	30	"	20	72
	9	30	"	20	72
	10	30	"	20	72
	11	30	"	20	72

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	12	30	Amended filing	$20	$0 72
	13	30	"	20	72
	14	30	"	20	72
	15	30	"	20	72
	16	30	"	20	72
	17	30	"	20	72
	18	30	"	20	72
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	26	30	"	20	72
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	11	31	"	20	72
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	3	34	"	20	72
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	5	34	"	20	72
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	15	34	"	20	72
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	17	34	"	20	72
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	19	34	"	20	72
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	21	34	"	20	72
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	25	34	"	20	72
	26	34	"	20	72
	27	34	"	20	72
	28	34	"	20	72
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	2	35	"	20	72
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	4	35	"	20	72
	5	35	"	20	72
	6	35	"	20	72
	7	35	"	20	72
	8	35	"	20	72
	9	35	"	20	72
	10	35	"	20	72
	11	35	"	20	72
	12	35	"	20	72
	13	35	"	20	72
	14	35	"	20	72
	15	35	"	20	72
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	19	35	"	20	72
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	26	35	"	20	72
	27	35	"	20	72
	28	35	"	20	72
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	2	36	"	20	72
	3	36	"	20	72
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	5	36	"	20	72
	6	36	"	20	72
	7	36	"	20	72
	8	36	"	20	72
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	19	36	"	20	72
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	21	36	"	20	72
	22	36	"	20	72
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	26	36	"	20	72
	27	36	"	20	72
	28	36	"	20	72
	1	37	"	20	72
	2	37	"	20	72
	3	37	"	20	72

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	4	37	Amended filing	$20	$0 72
	5	37	"	20	72
	6	37	"	20	72
	7	37	"	20	72
	8	37	"	20	72
	9	37	"	20	72
	10	37	"	20	72
	11	37	"	20	72
	12	37	"	20	72
	13	37	"	20	72
	14	37	"	20	72
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	16	37	"	20	72
	17	37	"	20	72
	18	37	"	20	72
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	23	37	"	20	72
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	25	37	"	20	72
	26	37	"	20	72
	27	37	"	20	72
	28	37	"	20	72
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	2	39	"	20	72
	3	39	"	20	72
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	6	40	"	20	72
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	15	40	"	20	72
	16	40	"	20	72
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	18	40	"	20	72
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	21	40	"	20	72
	22	40	"	20	72
	23	40	"	20	72
	24	40	"	20	72
	25	40	"	20	72
	26	40	"	20	72
	27	40	"	20	72
	28	40	"	20	72
	1	41	"	20	72
	2	41	"	20	72
	3	41	"	20	72
	4	41	"	20	72
	5	41	"	20	72
	6	41	"	20	72
	7	41	"	20	72
	8	41	"	20	72
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	15	41	"	20	72
	16	41	"	20	72
	17	41	"	20	72
	18	41	"	20	72
	19	41	"	20	72
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	21	41	"	20	72
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	25	41	"	20	72
	26	41	"	20	72
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	28	41	"	20	72
	1	42	"	20	72
	2	42	"	20	72
	3	42	"	20	72
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	27	42	"	20	72
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	6	43	"	20	72
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	11	43	"	20	72
	12	43	"	20	72
	13	43	"	20	72
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	21	43	"	20	72
	22	43	"	20	72
	23	43	"	20	72
	24	43	"	20	72
	25	43	"	20	72
	26	43	"	20	72
	27	43	"	20	72
	28	43	"	20	72
	1	44	"	20	72
	2	44	"	20	72

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	3	44	Amended Pl'ing	$20	$0 72
	4	44	"	20	72
	5	44	"	20	72
	6	44	"	20	72
	7	44	"	20	72
	8	44	"	20	72
	9	44	"	20	72
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Palmer Lake Town Co..	29	3	P. P. Lake R'ing	$10	$0 37
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	34	7	"	10	37
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	1	8	"	10	37
	2	8	"	10	37
	3	8	"	10	37
	4	8	"	10	37
	5	8	"	10	37

LAKE—Continued.

Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
......	8	S. P. Lake, 2d Filing	$10	$0 37
......	8	"	10	37
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......	8	"	10	37
......	8	"	10	37
......	8	"	10	37
......	8	"	10	37
......	8	"	10	37

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot. or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co	30	[illegible]	S. P. Lake, 2d Filing	$[illegible]	$0 15
	31	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	15
	32	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	15
	33	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	15
	34	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	15
	35	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	15
	36	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	15

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot. or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	9	8	S. Palmer Lake	$2 75	$0 10
	10	8	"	2 75	10
	11	8	"	2 75	10
	12	8	"	2 75	10
	13	8	"	2 75	10
	14	8	"	2 75	10
	15	8	"	2 75	10
	16	8	"	2 75	10
	17	8	"	2 75	10
	18	8	"	2 75	10
	19	8	"	2 75	10
	20	8	"	2 75	10
	1	9	"	2 75	10
	2	9	"	2 75	10
	3	9	"	2 75	10
	4	9	"	2 75	10
	5	9	"	2 75	10
	6	9	"	2 75	10
	7	9	"	2 75	10
	8	9	"	2 75	10
	9	9	"	2 75	10
	10	9	"	2 75	10
	11	9	"	2 75	10
	12	9	"	2 75	10
	13	9	"	2 75	10
	14	9	"	2 75	10
	15	9	"	2 75	10
	16	9	"	2 75	10

OUR CABLE LETTERS.

An Interview With Sir Charles Dilke on the Situation.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

Major Von Wissman Will Return to Africa—The Spectator on the McKinley Bill—The Labor Congress at Newcastle Adjourns.

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LONDON, Sept. 12. European feeling has been rendered keenly sensible by the proofs that have been lately given of an understanding between France and Russia by Emperor William's recent speech, in which he said if war came it would not be Germany's fault, by the Dardanelles affair, and lastly by rumors of Russo-Afghan troubles. Sir Charles Dilke, one of the best informed statesmen on European affairs, in an interview to-day said: "The disclaimer of all warlike intentions on the part of Germany is a good thing, as it indicates that Germany will be very careful to put herself right with European feeling before she embarks upon a war. In other words, no such attacks upon France as that which was only prevented by England and Russia in 1875 is any longer probable. The young emperor quite understands that France is a great deal stronger than she was then, and would probably be reinforced by Russia if there were any prospect of an unprovoked attack upon her. But above all he recognizes the increasing power of European opinion and sees the necessity of deferring to it. In the next great war the great power which is as decisively condemned by the public opinion as was France in the first few months of 1870, will fight under a real although invisible disadvantage. Although it will be possible for a master of diplomacy to give his country all the appearances of the provoked and injured party, while at the bottom the first provocation and aggression comes from her. In the recently published life of Max Duncker, the friend of the late Emperor Frederick, there is a letter from the then crown prince in writing after the war, he says: 'War is desired as a means of escaping from the difficulties of domestic politics. That is perfectly plain, and even were the Duke of Augustenburg to yield, and to accept still harder conditions than those which have been offered to him, we have a man (Prince Bismarck) in our midst who would know how to manage so as to bring about new complications and to have the war they want.' That is one of several admissions which we have had from German sources lately and a particularly interesting one. The common theory is that France will attack Germany as soon as she considers herself ready, but I am of the opinion that neither Germany nor France will deliberately and conscientiously bring about a war, and yet we all expect a struggle that will involve most of Europe, and he would be a very sanguine man who expected the nineteenth century to close without its taking place. The real danger spot is not in the first place either France or Germany but Russia. In the first place there is a profound racial antipathy between the German and Russian which hardly a parallel elsewhere in Europe. Certainly there is no such antipathy between the Frenchman and they, who would, indeed understand and appreciate each other well enough if they were not divided by unfortunate historical events. In the second place, the temptation to escape from internal difficulties by foreign war, is a most constant with the Russian government. In the third place Russia has before her the prospect of having to renounce her secular ambitions in southeastern Europe and she gains nothing by postponement. It is hardly conceivable that Russia will not make at least one desperate effort to recover the ground that she has lost, and at least appear as well in the Balkans as she did before the war of 1877. In other words she and Austria will come to blows, for the way to Constantinople lies through Vienna, and Germany will by the inevitable force of circumstances take part with Austria. Then will come the day of trial for the French statesmen and the French people and then will be seen the danger of such effusions as those of Cronstadt. It will be practically impossible for France, after all that has been said and done of late to look on while Russia is involved in a great war and the first movement of German troops to the Russian frontier will see the advance of French troops upon the Rhine."

The czarowitch has no ill feeling toward Japan on account of the attack on him at Otsu. Since his return to Siberia he has written promising to revisit the country in order to gratify the great interest which he felt in it, he has subscribed large sums to various institutions which he visited and he has written over and over again to the Mikado asking him to forgive the officials of the prefecture in which the attack took place. His appeal while in Japan was courteously refused. He persisted, however, and in reply to a request of his from Irkutsk all the officials are forgiven with the exception of chief of police, who ought, it is said, have known the state of mind of the constable and not to have placed him where he could do so much harm.

It is announced that Major Von Wissmann will shortly return to German east Africa, and resume his former office of imperial commissioner, in succession to Baron Von Soden. It was generally believed when he came home from Africa lately that his proceedings had not been wholly approved in Berlin, but the Emperor William, with whom Major Wissmann has always been a favorite, having heard from his own lips the story of his administration, is quite satisfied that he is an admirable man for the position, and hence the major is to go back in triumph after having remained long enough at home to recruit his health.

A certain section of the Conservative party are anxious that the new postmaster general should be Walter Long, now parliamentary secretary to the local government board. Mr. Long is generally popular, a fluent speaker and a man of business, but a strong objection to his elevation is that his seat for East Wilts is notoriously unsafe.

The Duke of Norfolk's son is greatly profiting by a course of electric baths administered by a lady who has spent her life in the study of electrical treatment. The cure is sufficiently advanced to justify the hope that the heir to the historic dukedom may ere long prove himself not unworthy of holding his distinction. He is very backward, but by no means incapable of development. All will depend on the tutor to whom will be confided the task of drawing out the youth's intelligence. There is no physical malformation as reported.

The series of historical exhibitions at the new gallery, Regent street, will be continued next winter by one illustrating the fifty years of her majesty's reign from 1837 to 1887, to be called the Victorian exhibition. It will form a sequel to the Stuart, Tudor and Guelph exhibition, which met with so much popularity. The queen has consented to be the patron and among the vice patrons are the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Christian and the Duke of Cambridge. The Duke of Fife, as president, is at the head of a strong and influential committee, which comprises many of the royal academicians. Besides portraits of the leading statesmen of the period, of military and naval commanders, and men eminent in literature, science and art, the collection will include sculpture, prints, manuscripts, including autographs and personal relics. The chief events which it is proposed to illustrate are the accession, coronation, marriage and jubilee of the queen, those connected with the politics of the time, and those more immediately associated with the army and navy.

The Spectator in an article on the McKinley bill, says the new law has furnished a new proof of the old fact that protection does not protect. It has merely driven trade into different channels, and has raised prices. Its bristling schedules and elaborate provisions have failed to exclude the competition of the much abhorred "pauper labor" of Europe. Certain products are excluded, but others flow past the McKinley breakwater. The final verdict of the writer is that the law results in the collection of a revenue that is not needed, while it does not, as was doubtless hoped by many of its partisans, ruin European trade, which is merely temporarily impeded.

THE BERLIN LETTER.

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BERLIN, Sept. 12.—There was a parade of all the troops stationed in the Cassel district to-day which afforded a brilliant spectacle. The emperor and empress, King of Saxony, Grand Duke of Hesse, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince Albrecht and others of high rank were present. Emperor William will go to Erfurt, where he will review the fourth army corps.

Some of the phrases used by his majesty in his speech at the banquet at Cassel, have added to the uneasiness which now prevails throughout the country. He recalled the time when as a staff officer he entered Cassel, in 1871, with the victorious Hessian troops. He trusted, he said, that the Hessians in the event of a foreign struggle would help him to fulfil his duties. Coming so soon after the allusions made at Munich to the future triumphs of the Bavarian troops, his majesty's utterance at Cassel is felt to be a veiled menace to foreign enemies, and as a warning for the country to courageously prepare for trouble. Still the conviction remains unshaken in officials that a prolonged period of diplomatic intrigue will precede a collision of the powers.

There is a hitch in negotiations for the new Russian loan. The agreement ought to have been signed to-day by the French financiers. The situation prevailing has increased the risk and they now want lower terms and are offering seventy-eight, against the first price which was eighty-two.

The leading political development of the week is the practical adhesion of the Italian prime minister to the policy of Lord Salisbury, the English premier. The sultan of Turkey's new bias in the direction of favoring Russia as instanced in the Dardanelles affair, will now have to bear the weight of the counter influences of Austria and Italy and probably Germany, for it is stated that Herr Von Radowitz, the German ambassador, to the Porte at an audience with the sultan on Wednesday, urged that a favorable hearing be given to the view of Great Britain, and that through his representations, Sir Wm. White, the British ambassador to Turkey, was given an audience by the sultan yesterday. The gravity of the situation is indicated in the summons calling the envoys of the Porte at Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg and London to Constantinople.

The French ambassador at the court of Montebello, who was on the eve of presenting his letters of recall to the sultan, has been instructed by his government to remain at his post in order to prevent the sultan, under the pressure of other diplomats, from weakening and breaking his resolutions.

The latest intelligence from Constantinople indicates the success of French and Russian diplomacy in Turkey. The sultan has offered a place in the ministry to Chakir Pasha, a declared partisan of Russian alliance and known to be a foe to England and the Dreibund. The foreign office regards England's difficulty with complacency. Lord Salisbury's solicitations for diplomatic aid forces England into closer union with the triple alliance, and this tends in the direction of bringing about a formal compact between England and Germany, Austria and Italy. Hitherto Lord Salisbury has rejected all overtures looking to England becoming a party to the Dreibund compact.

The Hamburg Correspondence publishes an article on the Dardanelles incident and makes the statement that Russia is preparing a coup by which she will seize the Bosphorus. A report which is circulated in diplomatic circles credits England with the intention of seizing and fortifying Tenedos and other islands at the mouth of the Dardanelles in the event of the failure to establish a renewed entente with the Porte.

The Post points out how the triple alliance may be drawn into intervening through the Marquis Di Rudini committing Italy to active armed support of England.

The Chilian warship Pinto which has caused uneasiness to several of the powers by her attempts to procure arms lying at Hamburg with her crew mutinous. Her commander asked the assistance of the police to arrest these sailors but as the vessel belongs to a foreign power the police referred the request to the senate. The men are riotous and refuse to perform their work.

In a recent conversation Prince Bismarck declared emphatically that nothing could prevent his attending the Reichstag if he disapproved any measure before that body.

A NOTED FAKE.

Ann O'Delia Solomon [illegible] Diss Debar.

FALSE HAIR AND A NO. 5 SHOE.

You Would Know Her by Her Salted Breath—Mrs. Rev. Dr. Bolton of Chicago Describes the Strayed Philanthropist's Brands.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Mrs. Rev. Dr. Bolton, who is well acquainted with Miss Ava, the alleged philanthropist who disappeared in this city on Wednesday night, and who reappeared in Cincinnati last night, gives the following description of her: "Under her left eye almost as far as the cheek bone is a scar as large and about the size of a 3-cent piece. It is quite noticeable and looks as though it had been gouged out. The skin is not discolored, but the scar is a deep one. On the right cheek and just below the line of the mouth, is a mole in which is a considerable growth of hair. Her eyes are blue, with lashes light. Her hair is false. I know this, because she displayed her wig when removing her bonnet at one time when we were together. She said that her weight was 202 pounds, but I think she weighed more. She wears a No. 5 shoe but can wear a smaller one. She did not button the one on the left foot as she was suffering from a sprained ankle. Her hands were large and fleshy, the fingers heavy and all of the same size. The hands were masculine looking. I saw a picture of Mademoiselle Diss Debar and think Miss Ava could rig herself to look like her."

Mrs. Bolton was sure that Miss Ava used whisky, she detected it on her breath.

Anna O'Delia is addicted to the use of Kentucky whisky. She was born in Kentucky, and at one time her troubles were attributed to the fact that she had "changed" from the Kentucky tipple to champagne.

Towards noon Lieutenant Shea received a telegram from Inspector Byrnes of New York, stating that the present whereabouts of Diss Debar is unknown. The inspector also says that from the description of Miss Ava printed in the newspapers and furnished him by the Chicago police, he believes she is none other than Diss Debar.

IT WAS ANNA O'DELIA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The police officials in this city for some reason refuse absolutely to talk in regard to "Miss Vera Ava" or Diss Debar. With the mouths of the police sealed tight, the reporters have been forced to interview each other and the general verdict is that "Ava" is none other than the high priestess of all spookdom—Diss Debar. Two reporters who are fairly well acquainted with the Diss Debar woman stated that judging from Mrs. Bolton's description there is not the slightest doubt but that the woman who has created such a sensation in the west is New York's great fraud, Ann O'Delia Solomon [illegible] Diss Debar. The scar under the left eye and the mole on the lip are perfectly remembered. Diss Debar has changed her style of hair since she went away, but in all essentials Mrs. Bolton perfectly described Miss Debar.

NOT MADAME BLAVATSKY.

"No, I am not inclined to think that Miss Ava is Madame Blavatsky," said Major John C. Bundy, editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal, in conversation with an Associated Press representative this morning, speaking of the developments in regard to the alleged philanthropist. Major Bundy has made a close study of the characteristic of nearly every person who is or has recently been before the public claiming spiritualistic or occult power, and is able to identify individuals by their methods, just as a detective does a criminal. The Madame Blavatsky referred to was the noted leader of the Theosophical society of London. Some months ago her followers announced the statement that she had died and had been cremated. The story was received with incredulity and she was believed by many to be merely a clever trickster and that the Madame would reappear in due time claiming reincarnation.

The reporter suggested to Major Bundy that a solution of the Ava mystery might be found along the line that the fat high priestess of Theosophy could well reappear in the role of an adipose Lady Bountiful. The major's reply is given above.

Mr. Bundy added: "No, in my judgment the woman is none other than Ann O'Delia Debar, everything about her points to that conclusion: her size and her manner of going about things and all that. The cash and audacity, the finesse which she showed in all of her transactions are characteristic of the New York woman."

HERE'S THE WOMAN.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—The identity of the woman who mysteriously disappeared at the Jesuit college in Chicago on Wednesday evening with the one who as mysteriously appeared last night in this city at Mayer's drug store is fully established by the description of her given to-day by Mrs. Bolton of Chicago. There is the deep scar under the left eye, the growth of hair on a light mole, the blue eyes and the entire description easily corresponds. The woman was taken before Colonel Hazen of the police force this morning, to whom she told her story in almost the identical language she used last night. Finding no cause for holding her, the chief of police directed that she be taken back to the house of detention to await some action by her friends.

When seen by an Associated Press reporter to-day, Miss Ava was seated on the end of a cane bottomed lounge, her stockinged feet barely reached to the floor. She was wearing a pale blue calico wrapper, given her, and had a small black scarf about her shoulders. She was entirely self-possessed in manner, courteous, affable and dignified.

Being told that Mrs. Bolton had given a personal description of her, she evinced a lively interest in its details, but with proper vanity denied the mole which is indeed not conspicuous. But she was very anxious to indentify herself as Miss Ava who was lost at the college.

WHERE'S THE CASH.

"Tell Mrs. Bolton," said she, "and this will identify me better than anything else, that the $8,000 in money and coupons was in her satchel not mine and they took it and its contents. Now Mrs. Bolton will know from this that I am Miss Ava." She went on to say that she went to the college to attend to a matter of business. She carried the money to pay a large Jesuit tariff. "A la McKinley." They demanded that she publicly denounce her Mormonism faith and return to the church. Refusing, she was struck heavily on the left breast by a man whom she describes as being very large. Before this, however, the satchel with money in it had been seized. Her story of her removal from Chicago to Cincinnati has in it no recollection of a railroad ride. She says from the time she lost consciousness on Wednesday until yesterday afternoon she knows nothing, except a dim remembrance of being drenched with water and her clothes taken off. She denies the suggestion that she is Miss Diss Debar, and when told that it had been suggested that she was Madame Blavatsky, she laughed and said: "Why, Madame Blavatsky was cremated and I'm sure I never was."

"However," said she, recovering her dignity, "if the cities choose to have some amusement over me they are welcome, but I shall demand payment for what I have suffered. I thank God I am here where I am under protection."

She said she had not eaten a bite since Wednesday. The old station house keeper assured her she should have a good dinner to-day. The judgment of the police is that she is insane but she carries herself with remarkable consistency for an insane woman.

AN OWNER FOUND.

All doubt regarding the identity of Vera Ava was settled to-night by the arrival of Mr. Solomon from Louisville who identified the woman as his wife, Ann O'Delia Diss Debar. The police do not know what to do with her. She is no doubt crazy but she cannot be sent to Longview as she is not a resident of the county. She will be held until Monday for action.

Itinerant Evangelists.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The crusade of Democratic doctrine under the auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs will be inaugurated to-morrow morning when a party of prominent Democratic speakers will leave this city for a tour of the west. The party consists of Senator Faulkner, General Black, the president of the association, Representative McAdoo, James Beck, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Lawrence Gardner, secretary of the association.

The party consists of good campaigners and they will talk tariff and preach good old Democratic doctrine to the people all along their route, which will include about all the northwest, finally closing with an active participation in the campaign in Iowa. It is a party of political pedagogues, so to speak, going forth to teach the people.

They will leave this city at 11 o'clock to-morrow on the B. & O., and make their first stop at St. Paul on the 15th. There they will be entertained by the local Democratic organizations. On Wednesday they will address a meeting at Minneapolis. From there they will go to Fargo, N. D., where there will be a political meeting and reception and addresses will be delivered. Saturday, Sunday and Monday will be spent at Helena, Montana. Two of the party will go from there to Butte to deliver addresses at Democratic meetings. On Monday they will organize the State Democratic Association at Helena and at the convention forty or fifty clubs are expected to be represented. They will then go to Spokane where Senator Faulkner and General Black will deliver the principal speeches. The night of Thursday, the 24th, there will be a meeting of the state society at the grand opera house and Mr. Bynum will be the orator of the occasion. The party will then separate, speakers going to various parts of the state of Washington. On reuniting they will visit the principal points on Puget sound as far north as Victoria. San Francisco will be the next place visited. There they will attend a union meeting of the Democratic clubs of San Francisco, several of the party making addresses. They will speak at different points in California and then go to Ogden, and two of the party will go to Salt Lake. They will then come east as far as Denver, where they will be entertained by the Graystone club of that city, under whose auspices a grand public meeting will be held. From there they will go to Omaha and then into Iowa, where they will spend a week making campaign speeches.

A Quarrel at Julesburg.

DENVER, Sept. 12.—A special to The Republican from Julesburg, Colo., says: Ex-Sheriff W. H. Wallace and E. E. Russell had a quarrel on the streets here this afternoon and Russell struck Wallace a severe blow in the stomach. Shortly afterwards Wallace was taken with severe cramps in the stomach and at a late hour to-night his life was despaired of. There was a Republican county convention here to-day and Wallace and Russell were candidates for the nomination of sheriff and Wallace was defeated, which was the cause of the trouble.

A Terrible Accident.

SALTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 12.—A terrible accident occurred here last night at the railway bridge. A swinging scaffold under the bridge was crowded with nine workmen who were about quitting when the ropes broke precipitating the entire party into the river sixty feet below. The river is very low and the men fell in a confused mass on the sharp stones, four of them being fatally injured, while the rest were more or less bruised. Those who were fatally injured are: C. C. Reperego, S. W. Reed, W. D. Wilson and George Fleming.

Mexican National Railway Attached.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The counsel for Joseph A. Davidson has obtained an attachment against the Mexican National Railroad company upon a claim of $105,975. The company has an office at No. 6 Wall street, in this city, and has $70,000 in either the City National bank or the Western National bank. There may be deposits in other banks. The sheriff has served notice of the attachment on all the banks in the city.

California Free Coinage Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—A large mass meeting was held at Metropolitan hall last night in the interests of free coinage. Addresses were delivered by Senator Stewart and others. Resolutions were passed instructing California representatives in Congress to give earnest support to a free coinage bill immediately on the opening of Congress and demanding that President Harrison sign such a bill when passed.

The Oklahoma Opening.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—It is probable that on the president's proclamation opening the eastern lands of Oklahoma to settlers next week that actual entry for the land will be received. Usually it is several months after the president's proclamation before actual entry is allowed.

Glass Works' Strike.

DETROIT, Sept. 12.—One hundred and fifty employes of the city glass works struck for an increase of 5 per cent. This will prevent reopening of the works.

THE LATEST NEWS.

A Massacre by Indians in Southern Chili.

BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT STOPPED.

The Referee's Award of the Stakes to McAuliffe Gives Great Dissatisfaction—"Sam'l Of Posen" While Drunk, Kills a Policeman.

SANTIAGO, Chili, Sept. 11.—A letter dated July 27, received from the lower part of Chili, gives the details of massacres by Araucanian Indians. The Araucanian Indians have a country of their own between the thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth degrees. Their territory is rich in coal, Lebu being their principal port. They run their own government, but the Chilian authorities have a line of soldiers along the frontier. They have generally been believed to be peaceful.

"For over a month past," says the letter, "this country has been in constant terror, due to the Indians. Some of them have enlisted in Balmaceda's army, while others do nothing but kill, steal and commit other acts of vandalism. Several young white girls have been stolen while out working in the fields. At Ercilla a band of these Indians, half wild with terror, attacked several inoffensive countrymen and after a desperate fight in which the assailants had one of their men killed, the peaceful Indians were forced to flee after having four of their number killed. The drunken Indians pursued them to their villages at Curinahor. A short fight resulted in which nine soldiers and seventeen Indians were killed.

The town is now patrolled by soldiers and a reward has been offered for the capture of the leader of the marauders.

Half way between Victoria and Ercilla there resided an Englishman named Walter Mageer with his wife and two children. On July 15 five Indians walked up to the little little store kept by Mr. Mageer. They demanded money of Mrs. Mageer and upon her refusal struck her over the head with a carbine. Mr. Mageer hearing his wife's cries went to her assistance and fell under the assassin's knife. Bertie, the oldest boy, was badly beaten. The assassins ransacked the house and left the children bound. All that night the children lay beside the bodies of their parents. Toward morning the little girl, the youngest child, managed to chew in two the string which tied Bertie's hands. He felt his parents' bodies and seeing that his mother's body was still warm he chopped wood for the fire and made a cup of tea for his mother. As soon as daylight appeared, he jumped on his horse and started for Victoria to give the alarm. Nothing has been heard of him since. The settlers are up in arms and a vigilance committee has been organized.

The Police Interfered.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 11.—The managers of the Granite association of Hoboken were greatly pleased this afternoon when they heard that a carload of sports had come in from Troy, another from Philadelphia and a third from Boston to see the fight between young Austin Gibbons of Paterson, and Jack McAuliffe, of Brooklyn, for the lightweight championship of America. The signs betokened a profit out of the fight, and that is something the club had not yet seen.

A little later the crowd began to come to the club house and then the Granite people felt more joyous still. By 7 o'clock the big space in front of the building was packed with people, and a line of men formed from the doors several hundred feet away. There was no chance to get in until 7:20, however, and when the crowd was allowed to find its way as best it could to the entrance, the jam was terrific, for the doors were narrow.

A long stream poured into the big building which will seat 3200 persons, and it was filled before 8 o'clock. The prices of admission were ten dollars for the 800 seats that were immediately surrounding the platform and five dollars for the others.

The fighters arrived in Hoboken before 6 o'clock and went to hotels where they were rested until weighing-in time. According to articles of agreement the men were to scale at 132 pounds five minutes before entering the ring, and they were to be in their corners at 9 p. m. As is known the Granite association gave them a purse of $4,000 and there was a stake of $2,500 a side as well. The whole amount was to go to the winner.

All the well-known sporting men of this vicinity were present. There has not been such a representative crowd of sports at a fight since Sullivan and Kilrain fought in Mississippi. There had been little betting on the result for the reason that Gibbons was an unknown quantity, and carried a lot of doubt with him. It was expected, however, that there would be some fierce wagering at the ringside. McAuliffe was the pronounced favorite, at odds of 100 to 80 and 100 to 70, but the bets made were in small amounts up to to-night. Among those who were present were the Dwyer Bros., Mike and Phil, who never miss a good scrap; Frank Stevenson, Gus Tuthill, Jack Dempsey's old backer; Charley Johnson, Hugh McLaughlin and Robert Furey; Ridge Levein, Rod McMahon, Davy Johnson, Billy Connors, Al Williams, Lon Myers, John Flood, Billy Kane, Fred Walbaum. All the best known jockeys, including McLaughlin, Taral, Barnes, Garrison and George Taylor were also on hand.

It was just 9 o'clock when Gibbons stepped on the stage platform, accompanied by his brother Jim, Charley Norton and a couple of assistants. He got a rousing reception but it was nothing to the cyclone of applause that greeted McAuliffe who was five minutes later. McAuliffe's squires were Jimmy Carroll, the Brooklyn middleweight, Con. McAuliffe and Ed Stoddard. When they weighed in McAuliffe tipped the beam at just the limit—135 pounds, while Gibbons weighed 130½. Gibbons was very cool after he took his seat and underwent the fanning process, and even offered to bet a friend who sat close by among the spectators that he would win. McAuliffe was calm faced as usual. He looked to be in the very best condition.

Police-captain Hayes and a dozen policemen surrounded the stage and Referee Jere Dunn was notified that in case of any disorder the mill would be stopped. Mr. Dunn told that to the crowd.

After ten minutes or so of fussing over the men Jimmy Carroll protested to the referee that Gibbons had a bandage on his left wrist. It was only a linen rag, but Carroll wanted it off. "If you show me anything in the Queensbury rules that forbids me wearing it," said Gibbons, "I'll take it off, otherwise I'll keep it on." Carroll had to go away without having accomplished his purpose.

During the delay the crowd was letting off cheers, first for one contestant and then the other. The yells for McAuliffe showed that he was the favorite with the populace.

Ike Thompson now offered to bet $1,000 on McAuliffe to $700 on Gibbons and then $1,000 to $750, but there was no taker for either. A thousand to $800 also went begging. At 9:27 the men were ordered to shake hands. They both wore knee breeches, but were bare from the waist up. The gloves they wore weighed a good four ounces. The clock was set in motion and when a red light came out with a bang, the fight began.

From the very outside of the battle McAuliffe forced matters. He went over to Gibbons' corner and smashed away there. He showed great speed and power, but Gibbons countered a couple of times on the Brooklynite's face and body and when the first round was over it was about even. Even Gibbons' friends were surprised that he should do so well at the start.

In the second round McAuliffe had the best of it. He got in a couple of his noted straight arm right-handers, and cut Gibbons badly under the left eye. Gibbons did not stop to wipe away the blood, however, and he returned a fine right-hander on Jack's cheek. McAuliffe felt the blow and kept away from a repetition.

When Gibbons came out for the third round he was looking all right, but one more dash at his left cheek reopened the cut and sent the blood flying again. The Paterson lad was game though, and he went back at McAuliffe with a dash. Mac's shiftiness in tactics were here shown to great advantage. He jumped away from his opponent's rushes with the nimbleness of a cat and would come back at his man with a look on his face that meant business. His right went out with viciousness and it could be seen that he wanted to end the battle briefly. He was up against some hard flesh however and had to take back some stiff raps on the face.

There were several clinches in the fourth round and it seemed as though Mac was as willing to rest in them as Gibbons. When he broke away, though, he renewed his attacks without any sign of weakness. His hands were flying on Gibbons' body fast, but the latter succeeded in dodging two of the Brooklyn man's leads. Gibbons also planted a rattling right-hander on Mac's cheek. McAuliffe had much the best of the round.

In the fifth round McAuliffe had his man fairly dazed. He delivered two right-handers on Gibbons' jaw and Austin tottered a little. McAuliffe thought he had him then, but Gibbons was not done yet. As McAuliffe came at him over in his corner Gibbons let go his right in a swinging blow, and caught McAuliffe full on the jaw. McAuliffe fell back two steps, and for a moment it looked as though he was going to fall over on his back, but he knew too well how to handle his feet, so to speak, and he remained head up. He did not like that crack, either, and gave evidence of his dislike by a lovely smile that might be given by a man who had just been refused a loan from a friend on whom he counted with certainty. Jack had apparently intended to finish his opponent at just about that juncture, but that obstruction he met with made him alter his programme. The round ended with the men sparring. The new electric clock had done its work perfectly, so far not a single break or hitch.

When time for the sixth round was called, Gibbons came up with surprising freshness. He certainly had been well thumped up to that time, but he had also given McAulliffe a taste of some severe medicine too. His left cheek was looking bad and when McAuliffe hit again, as he promptly did, the wound opened again and there was another stream of blood. He was not badly winded, it is but fair to say, while he had been in his corner he talked with his seconds quite easily. He made a crack at McAuliffe's head, but missed and then Jack went at him once more. McAuliffe got in one more hit on the bruised cheek and a clinch followed. They were pounding each other at close quarters at a vigorous pace, when Police-captain Haye made his way through the ropes and declared that the fight must end.

There was a great hullabaloo and the men went to their corners. Everybody hoped that a peace might be patched up with the authorities, but it was no use. The captain said it must stop. Then the house expected to hear the referee say he would have to make it a draw, but he did not. He shouted so loud that he could be heard almost 200 feet away that "McAuliffe has won."

When the news was communicated to Gibbons he was about as mad a man as ever was seen in a ring. He ran over to McAuliffe's corner and cried out that he had been cheated. Of course McAuliffe did not think so, so the Patterson man jumped over the ropes and said to several reporters, "This decision is given against me because I have a little blood on my face. It's an outrage. I am not defeated. I could go on fighting this way for two hours, and I'm ready to do it."

Later in the evening Gibbons sought out Dunn and protested to him. Dunn said he could not change his decision and it had to go and that settled it.

AN INGENIOUS CLOCK.

The clock used to time McAuliffe and Gibbons was an electrical, automatic affair that was used for the first time. When started, it caused a red light to burn over the center of the stage, for three minutes to indicate the time of fighting. At the expiration of three minutes a heavy gong sounded, the red light went out and a white light appeared. When a man was knocked down the official timekeeper pressed a button he held in his hand, and a smaller gong sounded once a second until the fallen man gained his feet. The arrival of the tenth second, the limit of time allowed by the Queensbury rules for a man to remain out of fighting attitude or in other words off his feet, was arranged to be made known by a loud buzz from another piece of the apparatus. The timekeeper had nothing to do but press the button when a man was down.

AN UNFAIR DECISION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The general opinion among thoughtful sporting men as represented in the hotels to-night is that the decision was unfair to Gibbons, on the grounds that articles of agreement called for a finish fight, and there was no finish. The point is accentuated by the fact that when the match was made McAuliffe wanted it to be for fifteen rounds, but the Gibbons party appreciating McAuliffe's cleverness and seeing that he win on points in a stated number of rounds insisted that the terms should be to a finish, and McAuliffe finally signed the articles with a clause to that effect inserted therein.

It is not often recorded that the winner of a fight weeps on hearing the decision. But that is what McAuliffe did.

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	12	17	S. Palmer Lake	$2 75	$0 10
	13	17	"	2 75	10
	14	17	"	2 75	10
	15	17	"	2 75	10
	16	17	"	2 75	10
	17	17	"	2 75	10
	18	17	"	2 75	10
	19	17	"	2 75	10
	20	17	"	2 75	10
	1	18	"	2 75	10
	2	18	"	2 75	10
	3	18	"	2 75	10
	4	18	"	2 75	10
	5	18	"	2 75	10
	6	18	"	2 75	10
	7	18	"	2 75	10
	8	18	"	2 75	10
	9	18	"	2 75	10
	10	18	"	2 75	10
	11	18	"	2 75	10
	12	18	"	2 75	10
	13	18	"	2 75	10
	14	18	"	2 75	10
	15	18	"	2 75	10
	16	18	"	2 75	10
	17	18	"	2 75	10
	18	18	"	2 75	10
	19	18	"	2 75	10
	20	18	"	2 75	10
	1	19	"	2 75	10
	2	19	"	2 75	10
	3	19	"	2 75	10
	4	19	"	2 75	10
	5	19	"	2 75	10
	6	19	"	2 75	10
	7	19	"	2 75	10
	8	19	"	2 75	10
	9	19	"	2 75	10
	10	19	"	2 75	10
	11	19	"	2 75	10
	12	19	"	2 75	10
	13	19	"	2 75	10
	14	19	"	2 75	10
	15	19	"	2 75	10
	16	19	"	2 75	10
	17	19	"	2 75	10
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	19	19	"	2 75	10
	20	19	"	2 75	10
	1	20	"	2 75	10
	2	20	"	2 75	10
	3	20	"	2 75	10
	4	20	"	2 75	10
	5	20	"	2 75	10
	6	20	"	2 75	10
	7	20	"	2 75	10
	8	20	"	2 75	10
	9	20	"	2 75	10
	10	20	"	2 75	10
	11	20	"	2 75	10
	12	20	"	2 75	10
	13	20	"	2 75	10
	14	20	"	2 75	10
	15	20	"	2 75	10
	16	20	"	2 75	10
	17	20	"	2 75	10
	18	20	"	2 75	10
	19	20	"	2 75	10
	20	20	"	2 75	10
	1	21	"	2 75	10
	2	21	"	2 75	10
	3	21	"	2 75	10
	4	21	"	2 75	10
	5	21	"	2 75	10
	6	21	"	2 75	10
	7	21	"	2 75	10
	8	21	"	2 75	10
	9	21	"	2 75	10
	10	21	"	2 75	10
	11	21	"	2 75	10
	12	21	"	2 75	10
	13	21	"	2 75	10
	14	21	"	2 75	10
	15	21	"	2 75	10
	16	21	"	2 75	10
	17	21	"	2 75	10
	18	21	"	2 75	10
	19	21	"	2 75	10
	20	21	"	2 75	10
	1	22	"	2 75	10
	2	22	"	2 75	10
	3	22	"	2 75	10
	4	22	"	2 75	10
	5	22	"	2 75	10
	6	22	"	2 75	10
	7	22	"	2 75	10
	8	22	"	2 75	10
	9	22	"	2 75	10
	10	22	"	2 75	10
	11	22	"	2 75	10
	12	22	"	2 75	10
	13	22	"	2 75	10
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	15	22	"	2 75	10
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	17	22	"	2 75	10
	18	22	"	2 75	10
	19	22	"	2 75	10
	20	22	"	2 75	10
	1	23	"	2 75	10
	2	23	"	2 75	10
	3	23	"	2 75	10
	4	23	"	2 75	10
	5	23	"	2 75	10
	6	23	"	2 75	10
	7	23	"	2 75	10
	8	23	"	2 75	10
	9	23	"	2 75	10
	10	23	"	2 75	10
	11	23	"	2 75	10
	12	23	"	2 75	10
	13	23	"	2 75	10
	14	23	"	2 75	10
	15	23	"	2 75	10
	16	23	"	2 75	10
	17	23	"	2 75	10
	18	23	"	2 75	10
	19	23	"	2 75	10
	20	23	"	2 75	10
	1	24	"	2 75	10
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	4	24	"	2 75	10
	5	24	"	2 75	10
	6	24	"	2 75	10
	7	24	"	2 75	10
	8	24	"	2 75	10
	9	24	"	2 75	10
	10	24	"	2 75	10
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	15	24	"	2 75	10
	16	24	"	2 75	10
	17	24	"	2 75	10
	18	24	"	2 75	10
	19	24	"	2 75	10
	20	24	"	2 75	10
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	2	25	"	2 75	10
	3	25	"	2 75	10
	4	25	"	2 75	10
	5	25	"	2 75	10
	6	25	"	2 75	10
	7	25	"	2 75	10
	8	25	"	2 75	10
	9	25	"	2 75	10
	10	25	"	2 75	10
	11	25	"	2 75	10
	12	25	"	2 75	10
	13	25	"	2 75	10
	14	25	"	2 75	10
	15	25	"	2 75	10
	16	25	"	2 75	10
	17	25	"	2 75	10
	18	25	"	2 75	10

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	19	25	S. Palmer Lake	$2 75	$0 10
	1	26	"	2 75	10
	2	26	"	2 75	10
	3	26	"	2 75	10
	4	26	"	2 75	10
	5	26	"	2 75	10
	6	26	"	2 75	10
	7	26	"	2 75	10
	8	26	"	2 75	10
	9	26	"	2 75	10
	10	26	"	2 75	10
	11	26	"	2 75	10
	12	26	"	2 75	10
	1	27	"	2 75	10
	2	27	"	2 75	10
	3	27	"	2 75	10
	4	27	"	2 75	10
	5	27	"	2 75	10
	6	27	"	2 75	10
	7	27	"	2 75	10
	8	27	"	2 75	10
	9	27	"	2 75	10
	10	27	"	2 75	10
	11	27	"	2 75	10
	12	27	"	2 75	10
	13	27	"	2 75	10
	14	27	"	2 75	10
	15	27	"	2 75	10
	16	27	"	2 75	10
	17	27	"	2 75	10
	18	27	"	2 75	10
	19	27	"	2 75	10
	20	27	"	2 75	10
	1	28	"	2 75	10
	2	28	"	2 75	10
	3	28	"	2 75	10
	4	28	"	2 75	10
	5	28	"	2 75	10
	6	28	"	2 75	10
	7	28	"	2 75	10
	8	28	"	2 75	10
	9	28	"	2 75	10
	10	28	"	2 75	10
	11	28	"	2 75	10
	12	28	"	2 75	10
	13	28	"	2 75	10
	14	28	"	2 75	10
	15	28	"	2 75	10
	16	28	"	2 75	10
	17	28	"	2 75	10
	18	28	"	2 75	10
	19	28	"	2 75	10
	20	28	"	2 75	10
	1	29	"	2 75	10
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	5	29	"	2 75	10
	6	29	"	2 75	10
	7	29	"	2 75	10
	8	29	"	2 75	10
	9	29	"	2 75	10
	10	29	"	2 75	10
	11	29	"	2 75	10
	12	29	"	2 75	10
	13	29	"	2 75	10
	14	29	"	2 75	10
	15	29	"	2 75	10
	16	29	"	2 75	10
	17	29	"	2 75	10
	18	29	"	2 75	10
	19	29	"	2 75	10
	20	29	"	2 75	10
	1	30	"	2 75	10
	2	30	"	2 75	10
	3	30	"	2 75	10
	4	30	"	2 75	10
	5	30	"	2 75	10
	6	30	"	2 75	10
	7	30	"	2 75	10
	8	30	"	2 75	10
	9	30	"	2 75	10
	10	30	"	2 75	10
	11	30	"	2 75	10
	12	30	"	2 75	10
	13	30	"	2 75	10
	14	30	"	2 75	10
	15	30	"	2 75	10
	16	30	"	2 75	10
	17	30	"	2 75	10
	18	30	"	2 75	10
	19	30	"	2 75	10
	20	30	"	2 75	10
	1	31	"	2 75	10
	2	31	"	2 75	10
	3	31	"	2 75	10
	4	31	"	2 75	10
	5	31	"	2 75	10
	6	31	"	2 75	10
	7	31	"	2 75	10
	8	31	"	2 75	10
	9	31	"	2 75	10
	10	31	"	2 75	10
	11	31	"	2 75	10
	12	31	"	2 75	10
	13	31	"	2 75	10
	14	31	"	2 75	10
	15	31	"	2 75	10
	16	31	"	2 75	10
	17	31	"	2 75	10
	18	31	"	2 75	10
	19	31	"	2 75	10
	20	31	"	2 75	10
	1	32	"	2 75	10
	2	32	"	2 75	10
	3	32	"	2 75	10
	4	32	"	2 75	10
	5	32	"	2 75	10
	6	32	"	2 75	10
	7	32	"	2 75	10
	8	32	"	2 75	10
	9	32	"	2 75	10
	10	32	"	2 75	10
	11	32	"	2 75	10
	12	32	"	2 75	10
	13	32	"	2 75	10
	14	32	"	2 75	10
	15	32	"	2 75	10
	16	32	"	2 75	10
	17	32	"	2 75	10
	18	32	"	2 75	10
	19	32	"	2 75	10
	20	32	"	2 75	10
	1	33	"	2 75	10
	2	33	"	2 75	10
	3	33	"	2 75	10
	4	33	"	2 75	10
	5	33	"	2 75	10
	6	33	"	2 75	10
	7	33		2 75	10
	8	33	"	2 75	10
	9	33	"	2 75	10
	10	33	"	2 75	10
	11	33	"	2 75	10
	12	33	"	2 75	10
	13	33	"	2 75	10
	14	33	"	2 75	10
	15	33	"	2 75	10
	16	33	"	2 75	10
	17	33	"	2 75	10
	18	33	"	2 75	10
	19	33	"	2 75	10
	20	33	"	2 75	10
	1	34	"	2 75	10
	2	34	"	2 75	10
	3	34	"	2 75	10
	4	34	"	2 75	10
	5	34	"	2 75	10
	6	34	"	2 75	10
	7	34	"	2 75	10
	8	34	"	2 75	10
	9	34	"	2 75	10
	10	34	"	2 75	10
	11	34	"	2 75	10
	12	34	"	2 75	10
	13	34	"	2 75	10
	14	34	"	2 75	10

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	15	34	S. Palmer Lake	$2 75	$0 10
	16	34	"	2 75	10
	17	34	"	2 75	10
	18	34	"	2 75	10
	19	34	"	2 75	10
	20	34	"	2 75	10
	1	35	"	2 75	10
	2	35	"	2 75	10
	3	35	"	2 75	10
	4	35	"	2 75	10
	5	35	"	2 75	10
	6	35	"	2 75	10
	7	35	"	2 75	10
	8	35	"	2 75	10
	9	35	"	2 75	10
	10	35	"	2 75	10
	11	35	"	2 75	10
	12	35	"	2 75	10
	13	35	"	2 75	10
	14	35	"	2 75	10
	15	35	"	2 75	10
	16	35	"	2 75	10
	17	35	"	2 75	10
	18	35	"	2 75	10
	19	35	"	2 75	10
	20	35	"	2 75	10
	1	36	"	2 75	10
	2	36	"	2 75	10
	3	36	"	2 75	10
	4	36	"	2 75	10
	5	36	"	2 75	10
	6	36	"	2 75	10
	7	36	"	2 75	10
	8	36	"	2 75	10
	9	36	"	2 75	10
	10	36	"	2 75	10
	11	36	"	2 75	10
	12	36	"	2 75	10
	13	36	"	2 75	10
	14	36	"	2 75	10
	15	36	"	2 75	10
	16	36	"	2 75	10
	17	36	"	2 75	10
	18	36	"	2 75	10
	19	36	"	2 75	10
	20	36	"	2 75	10
	1	37	"	2 75	10
	2	37	"	2 75	10
	3	37	"	2 75	10
	4	37	"	2 75	10
	5	37	"	2 75	10
	6	37	"	2 75	10
	7	37	"	2 75	10
	8	37	"	2 75	10
	9	37	"	2 75	10
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	14	37	"	2 75	10
	15	37	"	2 75	10
	16	37	"	2 75	10
	17	37	"	2 75	10
	18	37	"	2 75	10
	19	37	"	2 75	10
	20	37	"	2 75	10
	1	38	"	2 75	10
	2	38	"	2 75	10
	3	38	"	2 75	10
	4	38	"	2 75	10
	5	38	"	2 75	10
	6	38	"	2 75	10
	7	38	"	2 75	10
	8	38	"	2 75	10
	9	38	"	2 75	10
	10	38	"	2 75	10
	11	38	"	2 75	10
	12	38	"	2 75	10
	13	38	"	2 75	10
	14	38	"	2 75	10
	15	38	"	2 75	10
	16	38	"	2 75	10
	17	38	"	2 75	10
	18	38	"	2 75	10
	19	38	"	2 75	10
	20	38	"	2 75	10
	1	39	"	2 75	10
	2	39	"	2 75	10
	3	39	"	2 75	10
	4	39	"	2 75	10
	5	39	"	2 75	10
	6	39	"	2 75	10
	7	39	"	2 75	10
	8	39	"	2 75	10
	9	39	"	2 75	10
	10	39	"	2 75	10
	11	39	"	2 75	10
	12	39	"	2 75	10
	13	39	"	2 75	10
	14	39	"	2 75	10
	15	39	"	2 75	10
	16	39	"	2 75	10
	17	39	"	2 75	10
	18	39	"	2 75	10
	19	39	"	2 75	10
	20	39	"	2 75	10
	1	40	"	2 75	10
	2	40	"	2 75	10
	3	40	"	2 75	10
	4	40	"	2 75	10
	5	40	"	2 75	10
	6	40	"	2 75	10
	7	40	"	2 75	10
	8	40	"	2 75	10
	9	40	"	2 75	10
	10	40	"	2 75	10
	11	40	"	2 75	10
	12	40	"	2 75	10
	13	40	"	2 75	10
	14	40	"	2 75	10
	15	40	"	2 75	10
	16	40	"	2 75	10
	17	40	"	2 75	10
	18	40	"	2 75	10
	19	40	"	2 75	10
	20	40	"	2 75	10
	1	41	"	2 75	10
	2	41	"	2 75	10
	3	41	"	2 75	10
	4	41	"	2 75	10
	5	41	"	2 75	10
	6	41	"	2 75	10
	7	41	"	2 75	10
	8	41	"	2 75	10
	9	41	"	2 75	10
	10	41	"	2 75	10
	11	41	"	2 75	10
	12	41	"	2 75	10
	13	41	"	2 75	10
	14	41	"	2 75	10
	15	41	"	2 75	10
	16	41	"	2 75	10
	17	41	"	2 75	10
	18	41	"	2 75	10
	19	41	"	2 75	10
	20	41	"	2 75	10
	1	42	"	2 75	10
	2	42	"	2 75	10
	3	42	"	2 75	10
	4	42	"	2 75	10
	5	42	"	2 75	10
	6	42	"	2 75	10
	7	42	"	2 75	10
	8	42	"	2 75	10
	9	42	"	2 75	10
	10	42	"	2 75	10
	11	42	"	2 75	10
	12	42	"	2 75	10
	13	42	"	2 75	10
	14	42	"	2 75	10
	15	42	"	2 75	10
	16	42	"	2 75	10
	17	42	"	2 75	10
	18	42	"	2 75	10
	19	42	"	2 75	10
	20	42	"	2 75	10
	1	43	"	2 75	10

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	16	70	S. Palmer Lake	$2 75	$0 10
	17	70	"	2 75	10
	18	70	"	2 75	10
	19	70	"	2 75	10
	20	70	"	2 75	10
	1	71	"	2 75	10
	2	71	"	2 75	10
	3	71	"	2 75	10
	4	71	"	2 75	10
	5	71	"	2 75	10
	6	71	"	2 75	10
	7	71	"	2 75	10
	8	71	"	2 75	10
	9	71	"	2 75	10
	10	71	"	2 75	10
	11	71	"	2 75	10
	12	71	"	2 75	10
	13	71	"	2 75	10
	14	71	"	2 75	10
	15	71	"	2 75	10
	16	71	"	2 75	10
	17	71	"	2 75	10
	18	71	"	2 75	10
	19	71	"	2 75	10
	20	71	"	2 75	10
	1	72	"	2 75	10
	2	72	"	2 75	10
	3	72	"	2 75	10
	4	72	"	2 75	10
	5	72	"	2 75	10
	6	72	"	2 75	10
	7	72	"	2 75	10
	8	72	"	2 75	10
	9	72	"	2 75	10
	10	72	"	2 75	10
	11	72	"	2 75	10
	12	72	"	2 75	10
	13	72	"	2 75	10
	14	72	"	2 75	10
	15	72	"	2 75	10
	16	72	"	2 75	10
	17	72	"	2 75	10
	18	72	"	2 75	10
	19	72	"	2 75	10
	20	72	"	2 75	10
	1	73	"	2 75	10
	2	73	"	2 75	10
	3	73	"	2 75	10
	4	73	"	2 75	10
	5	73	"	2 75	10
	6	73	"	2 75	10
	7	73	"	2 75	10
	8	73	"	2 75	10
	9	73	"	2 75	10
	10	73	"	2 75	10
	11	73	"	2 75	10
	12	73	"	2 75	10
	13	73	"	2 75	10
	14	73	"	2 75	10
	15	73	"	2 75	10
	16	73	"	2 75	10
	17	73	"	2 75	10
	18	73	"	2 75	10
	19	73	"	2 75	10
	20	73	"	2 75	10
	1	74	"	2 75	10
	2	74	"	2 75	10
	3	74	"	2 75	10
	4	74	"	2 75	10
	5	74	"	2 75	10
	6	74	"	2 75	10
	7	74	"	2 75	10
	8	74	"	2 75	10
	9	74	"	2 75	10
	10	74	"	2 75	10
	11	74	"	2 75	10
	12	74	"	2 75	10
	13	74	"	2 75	10
	14	74	"	2 75	10
	15	74	"	2 75	10
	16	74	"	2 75	10
	17	74	"	2 75	10
	18	74	"	2 75	10
	19	74	"	2 75	10
	20	74	"	2 75	10
	1	75	"	2 75	10
	2	75	"	2 75	10
	3	75	"	2 75	10
	4	75	"	2 75	10
	5	75	"	2 75	10
	6	75	"	2 75	10
	7	75	"	2 75	10
	8	75	"	2 75	10
	9	75	"	2 75	10
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	12	75	"	2 75	10
	13	75	"	2 75	10
	14	75	"	2 75	10
	15	75	"	2 75	10
	16	75	"	2 75	10
	17	75	"	2 75	10
	18	75	"	2 75	10
	19	75	"	2 75	10
	20	75	"	2 75	10
	1	76	"	2 75	10
	2	76	"	2 75	10
	3	76	"	2 75	10
	4	76	"	2 75	10
	5	76	"	2 75	10
	6	76	"	2 75	10
	7	76	"	2 75	10
	8	76	"	2 75	10
	9	76	"	2 75	10
	10	76	"	2 75	10
	11	76	"	2 75	10
	12	76	"	2 75	10
	13	76	"	2 75	10
	14	76	"	2 75	10
	15	76	"	2 75	10
	16	76	"	2 75	10
	17	76	"	2 75	10
	18	76	"	2 75	10
	19	76	"	2 75	10
	20	76	"	2 75	10
	1 to 4 and 11 to 20	77	"	20 60	74
	1	78	"	2 50	8
	2	78	"	2 50	8
	3	78	"	2 50	8
	4	78	"	2 50	8
	5	78	"	2 50	8
	6	78	"	2 50	8
	7	78	"	2 50	8
	8	78	"	2 50	8
	9	78	"	2 50	8
	10	78	"	2 50	8
	11	78	"	2 50	8
	12	78	"	2 50	8
	13	78	"	2 50	8
	14	78	"	2 50	8
	15	78	"	2 50	8
	16	78	"	2 50	8
	17	78	"	2 50	8
	18	78	"	2 50	8
	19	78	"	2 50	8
	20	78	"	2 50	8
	1	79	"	2 50	8
	2	79	"	2 50	8
	3	79	"	2 50	8
	4	79	"	2 50	8
	5	79	"	2 50	8
	6	79	"	2 50	8
	7	79	"	2 50	8
	8	79	"	2 50	8
	9	79	"	2 50	8
	10	79	"	2 50	8
	11	79	"	2 50	8
	12	79	"	2 50	8
	13	79	"	2 50	8
	14	79	"	2 50	8
	15	79	"	2 50	8
	16	79	"	2 50	8
	17	79	"	2 50	8
	18	79	"	2 50	8
	19	79	"	2 50	8
	20	79	"	2 50	8
	1	80	"	2 50	8

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	2	80	S. Palmer Lake	$2 50	$0 08
	3	80	"	2 50	8
	4	80	"	2 50	8
	5	80	"	2 50	8
	6	80	"	2 50	8
	7	80	"	2 50	8
	8	80	"	2 50	8
	9	80	"	2 50	8
	10	80	"	2 50	8
	11	80	"	2 50	8
	12	80	"	2 50	8
	13	80	"	2 50	8
	14	80	"	2 50	8
	15	80	"	2 50	8
	16	80	"	2 50	8
	17	80	"	2 50	8
	18	80	"	2 50	8
	19	80	"	2 50	8
	20	80	"	2 50	8
	1	81	"	2 50	8
	2	81	"	2 50	8
	3	81	"	2 50	8
	4	81	"	2 50	8
	5	81	"	2 50	8
	6	81	"	2 50	8
	7	81	"	2 50	8
	8	81	"	2 50	8
	9	81	"	2 50	8
	10	81	"	2 50	8
	11	81	"	2 50	8
	12	81	"	2 50	8
	13	81	"	2 50	8
	14	81	"	2 50	8
	15	81	"	2 50	8
	16	81	"	2 50	8
	17	81	"	2 50	8
	18	81	"	2 50	8
	19	81	"	2 50	8
	20	81	"	2 50	8
	1	82	"	2 50	8
	2	82	"	2 50	8
	3	82	"	2 50	8
	4	82	"	2 50	8
	5	82	"	2 50	8
	6	82	"	2 50	8
	7	82	"	2 50	8
	8	82	"	2 50	8
	9	82	"	2 50	8
	10	82	"	2 50	8
	11	82	"	2 50	8
	12	82	"	2 50	8
	13	82	"	2 50	8
	14	82	"	2 50	8
	15	82	"	2 50	8
	16	82	"	2 50	8
	17	82	"	2 50	8
	18	82	"	2 50	8
	19	82	"	2 50	8
	20	82	"	2 50	8
	1	83	"	2 50	8
	2	83	"	2 50	8
	3	83	"	2 50	8
	4	83	"	2 50	8
	5	83	"	2 50	8
	6	83	"	2 50	8
	7	83	"	2 50	8
	8	83	"	2 50	8
	9	83	"	2 50	8
	10	83	"	2 50	8
	11	83	"	2 50	8
	12	83	"	2 50	8
	13	83	"	2 50	8
	14	83	"	2 50	8
	15	83	"	2 50	8
	16	83	"	2 50	8
	17	83	"	2 50	8
	18	83	"	2 50	8
	19	83	"	2 50	8
	20	83	"	2 50	8
	1	84	"	2 50	8
	2	84	"	2 50	8
	3	84	"	2 50	8
	4	84	"	2 50	8
	5	84	"	2 50	8
	6	84	"	2 50	8
	7	84	"	2 50	8
	8	84	"	2 50	8
	9	84	"	2 50	8
	10	84	"	2 50	8
	11	84	"	2 50	8
	12	84	"	2 50	8
	13	84	"	2 50	8
	14	84	"	2 50	8
	15	84	"	2 50	8
	16	84	"	2 50	8
	17	84	"	2 50	8
	18	84	"	2 50	8
	19	84	"	2 50	8
	20	84	"	2 50	8
	1	85	"	2 50	8
	2	85	"	2 50	8
	3	85	"	2 50	8
	4	85	"	2 50	8
	5	85	"	2 50	8
	6	85	"	2 50	8
	7	85	"	2 50	8
	8	85	"	2 50	8
	9	85	"	2 50	8
	10	85	"	2 50	8
	11	85	"	2 50	8
	12	85	"	2 50	8
	13	85	"	2 50	8
	14	85	"	2 50	8
	15	85	"	2 50	8
	16	85	"	2 50	8
	17	85	"	2 50	8
	18	85	"	2 50	8
	19	85	"	2 50	8
	20	85	"	2 50	8
	1	86	"	2 50	8
	2	86	"	2 50	8
	3	86	"	2 50	8
	4	86	"	2 50	8
	5	86	"	2 50	8
	6	86	"	2 50	8
	7	86	"	2 50	8
	8	86	"	2 50	8
	9	86	"	2 50	8
	10	86	"	2 50	8
	11	86	"	2 50	8
	12	86	"	2 50	8
	13	86	"	2 50	8
	14	86	"	2 50	8
	15	86	"	2 50	8
	16	86	"	2 50	8
	17	86	"	2 50	8
	18	86	"	2 50	8
	19	86	"	2 50	8
	20	86	"	2 50	8
	1	87	"	2 50	8
	2	87	"	2 50	8
	3	87	"	2 50	8
	4	87	"	2 50	8
	5	87	"	2 50	8
	6	87	"	2 50	8
	7	87	"	2 50	8
	8	87	"	2 50	8
	9	87	"	2 50	8
	10	87	"	2 50	8
	11	87	"	2 50	8
	12	87	"	2 50	8
	13	87	"	2 50	8
	14	87	"	2 50	8
	15	87	"	2 50	8
	16	87	"	2 50	8
	17	87	"	2 50	8
	18	87	"	2 50	8
	19	87	"	2 50	8
	20	87	"	2 50	8
	1	88	"	2 50	8
	2	88	"	2 50	8
	3	88	"	2 50	8
	4	88	"	2 50	8
	5	88	"	2 50	8
	6	88	"	2 50	8
	7	88	"	2 50	8
	8	88	"	2 50	8

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	9	88	S. Palmer Lake	$2 50	$0 08
	10	88	"	2 50	8
	11	88	"	2 50	8
	12	88	"	2 50	8
	13	88	"	2 50	8
	14	88	"	2 50	8
	15	88	"	2 50	8
	16	88	"	2 50	8
	17	88	"	2 50	8
	18	88	"	2 50	8
	19	88	"	2 50	8
	20	88	"	2 50	8
	1	89	"	2 50	8
	2	89	"	2 50	8
	3	89	"	2 50	8
	4	89	"	2 50	8
	5	89	"	2 50	8
	6	89	"	2 50	8
	7	89	"	2 50	8
	8	89	"	2 50	8
	9	89	"	2 50	8
	10	89	"	2 50	8
	11	89	"	2 50	8
	12	89	"	2 50	8
	13	89	"	2 50	8
	14	89	"	2 50	8
	15	89	"	2 50	8
	16	89	"	2 50	8
	17	89	"	2 50	8
	18	89	"	2 50	8
	19	89	"	2 50	8
	20	89	"	2 50	8
	1	90	"	2 50	8
	2	90	"	2 50	8
	3	90	"	2 50	8
	4	90	"	2 50	8
	5	90	"	2 50	8
	6	90	"	2 50	8
	7	90	"	2 50	8
	8	90	"	2 50	8
	9	90	"	2 50	8
	10	90	"	2 50	8
	11	90	"	2 50	8
	12	90	"	2 50	8
	13	90	"	2 50	8
	14	90	"	2 50	8
	15	90	"	2 50	8
	16	90	"	2 50	8
	17	90	"	2 50	8
	18	90	"	2 50	8
	19	90	"	2 50	8
	20	90	"	2 50	8
	21	90	"	2 50	8
	22	90	"	2 50	8
	23	90	"	2 50	8
	24	90	"	2 50	8
	1	91	"	2 50	8
	2	91	"	2 50	8
	3	91	"	2 50	8
	4	91	"	2 50	8
	5	91	"	2 50	8
	6	91	"	2 50	8
	7	91	"	2 50	8
	8	91	"	2 50	8
	9	91	"	2 50	8
	10	91	"	2 50	8
	11	91	"	2 50	8
	12	91	"	2 50	8
	13	91	"	2 50	8
	14	91	"	2 50	8
	15	91	"	2 50	8
	16	91	"	2 50	8
	17	91	"	2 50	8
	18	91	"	2 50	8
	19	91	"	2 50	8
	20	91	"	2 50	8
	21	91	"	2 50	8
	22	91	"	2 50	8
	23	91	"	2 50	8
	24	91	"	2 50	8
	1	92	"	2 50	8
	2	92	"	2 50	8
	3	92	"	2 50	8
	4	92	"	2 50	8
	5	92	"	2 50	8
	6	92	"	2 50	8
	7	92	"	2 50	8
	8	92	"	2 50	8
	9	92	"	2 50	8
	10	92	"	2 50	8
	11	92	"	2 50	8
	12	92	"	2 50	8
	13	92	"	2 50	8
	14	92	"	2 50	8
	15	92	"	2 50	8
	16	92	"	2 50	8
	17	92	"	2 50	8
	18	92	"	2 50	8
	19	92	"	2 50	8
	20	92	"	2 50	8
	1	93	"	2 50	8
	2	93	"	2 50	8
	3	93	"	2 50	8
	4	93	"	2 50	8
	5	93	"	2 50	8
	6	93	"	2 50	8
	7	93	"	2 50	8
	8	93	"	2 50	8
	9	93	"	2 50	8
	10	93	"	2 50	8
	11	93	"	2 50	8
	12	93	"	2 50	8
	13	93	"	2 50	8
	14	93	"	2 50	8
	15	93	"	2 50	8
	16	93	"	2 50	8
	17	93	"	2 50	8
	18	93	"	2 50	8
	19	93	"	2 50	8
	20	93	"	2 50	8
	1	94	"	2 50	8
	2	94	"	2 50	8
	3	94	"	2 50	8
	4	94	"	2 50	8
	5	94	"	2 50	8
	6	94	"	2 50	8
	7	94	"	2 50	8
	8	94	"	2 50	8
	9	94	"	2 50	8
	10	94	"	2 50	8
	11	94	"	2 50	8
	12	94	"	2 50	8
	13	94	"	2 50	8
	14	94	"	2 50	8
	15	94	"	2 50	8
	16	94	"	2 50	8
	17	94	"	2 50	8
	18	94	"	2 50	8
	19	94	"	2 50	8
	20	94	"	2 50	8
	1	95	"	2 50	8
	2	95	"	2 50	8
	3	95	"	2 50	8
	4	95	"	2 50	8
	5	95	"	2 50	8
	6	95	"	2 50	8
	7	95	"	2 50	8
	8	95	"	2 50	8
	9	95	"	2 50	8
	10	95	"	2 50	8
	11	95	"	2 50	8
	12	95	"	2 50	8
	13	95	"	2 50	8
	14	95	"	2 50	8
	15	95	"	2 50	8
	16	95	"	2 50	8
	17	95	"	2 50	8
	18	95	"	2 50	8
	19	95	"	2 50	8
	20	95	"	2 50	8
	1	96	"	2 50	8
	2	96	"	2 50	8
	3	96	"	2 50	8
	4	96	"	2 50	8
	5	96	"	2 50	8
	6	96	"	2 50	8

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	8	96	S. Palmer Lake	$2 50	$0 08
	9	96	"	2 50	8
	10	96	"	2 50	8
	11	96	"	2 50	8
	12	96	"	2 50	8
	13	96	"	2 50	8
	14	96	"	2 50	8
	15	96	"	2 50	8
	16	96	"	2 50	8
	17	96	"	2 50	8
	18	96	"	2 50	8
	19	96	"	2 50	8
	20	96	"	2 50	8
	1	97	"	2 50	8
	2	97	"	2 50	8
	3	97	"	2 50	8
	4	97	"	2 50	8
	5	97	"	2 50	8
	6	97	"	2 50	8
	7	97	"	2 50	8
	8	97	"	2 50	8
	9	97	"	2 50	8
	10	97	"	2 50	8
	11	97	"	2 50	8
	12	97	"	2 50	8
	13	97	"	2 50	8
	14	97	"	2 50	8
	15	97	"	2 50	8
	16	97	"	2 50	8
	17	97	"	2 50	8
	18	97	"	2 50	8
	19	97	"	2 50	8
	20	97	"	2 50	8
	1	98	"	2 50	8
	2	98	"	2 50	8
	3	98	"	2 50	8
	4	98	"	2 50	8
	5	98	"	2 50	8
	6	98	"	2 50	8
	7	98	"	2 50	8
	8	98	"	2 50	8
	9	98	"	2 50	8
	10	98	"	2 50	8
	11	98	"	2 50	8
	12	98	"	2 50	8
	13	98	"	2 50	8
	14	98	"	2 50	8
	15	98	"	2 50	8
	16	98	"	2 50	8
	17	98	"	2 50	8
	18	98	"	2 50	8
	19	98	"	2 50	8
	20	98	"	2 50	8
	1	99	"	2 50	8
	2	99	"	2 50	8
	3	99	"	2 50	8
	4	99	"	2 50	8
	5	99	"	2 50	8
	6	99	"	2 50	8
	7	99	"	2 50	8
	8	99	"	2 50	8
	9	99	"	2 50	8
	10	99	"	2 50	8
	11	99	"	2 50	8
	12	99	"	2 50	8
	13	99	"	2 50	8
	14	99	"	2 50	8
	15	99	"	2 50	8
	16	99	"	2 50	8
	17	99	"	2 50	8
	18	99	"	2 50	8
	19	99	"	2 50	8
	20	99	"	2 50	8
	1	100	"	2 50	8
	2	100	"	2 50	8
	3	100	"	2 50	8
	4	100	"	2 50	8
	5	100	"	2 50	8
	6	100	"	2 50	8
	7	100	"	2 50	8
	8	100	"	2 50	8
	9	100	"	2 50	8
	10	100	"	2 50	8
	11	100	"	2 50	8
	12	100	"	2 50	8
	13	100	"	2 50	8
	14	100	"	2 50	8
	15	100	"	2 50	8
	16	100	"	2 50	8
	17	100	"	2 50	8
	18	100	"	2 50	8
	19	100	"	2 50	8
	20	100	"	2 50	8
	1	101	"	2 50	8
	2	101	"	2 50	8
	3	101	"	2 50	8
	4	101	"	2 50	8
	5	101	"	2 50	8
	6	101	"	2 50	8
	7	101	"	2 50	8
	8	101	"	2 50	8
	9	101	"	2 50	8
	10	101	"	2 50	8
	11	101	"	2 50	8
	12	101	"	2 50	8
	13	101	"	2 50	8
	14	101	"	2 50	8
	15	101	"	2 50	8
	16	101	"	2 50	8
	17	101	"	2 50	8
	18	101	"	2 50	8
	19	101	"	2 50	8
	20	101	"	2 50	8
	1	102	"	2 50	8
	2	102	"	2 50	8
	3	102	"	2 50	8
	4	102	"	2 50	8
	5	102	"	2 50	8
	6	102	"	2 50	8
	7	102	"	2 50	8
	8	102	"	2 50	8
	9	102	"	2 50	8
	10	102	"	2 50	8
	11	102	"	2 50	8
	12	102	"	2 50	8
	13	102	"	2 50	8
	14	102	"	2 50	8
	15	102	"	2 50	8
	16	102	"	2 50	8
	17	102	"	2 50	8
	18	102	"	2 50	8
	19	102	"	2 50	8
	20	102	"	2 50	8
	1	103	"	2 50	8
	2	103	"	2 50	8
	3	103	"	2 50	8
	4	103	"	2 50	8
	5	103	"	2 50	8
	6	103	"	2 50	8
	7	103	"	2 50	8
	8	103	"	2 50	8
	9	103	"	2 50	8
	10	103	"	2 50	8
	11	103	"	2 50	8
	12	103	"	2 50	8
	13	103	"	2 50	8
	14	103	"	2 50	8
	15	103	"	2 50	8
	16	103	"	2 50	8
	17	103	"	2 50	8
	18	103	"	2 50	8
	19	103	"	2 50	8
	20	103	"	2 50	8
London Investment Co.	Und. ½ 5	1	Trinity,	8 00	29
	" 6	1	"	8 00	29
	" 7	1	"	8 00	29
	" 8	1	"	8 00	29
	" 9	1	"	8 00	29
	" 5	2	"	2 50	9
	" 6	2	"	2 50	9
	" 7	2	"	2 50	9
	" 8	2	"	2 50	9
	" 9	2	"	2 50	9
	" 10	2	"	2 50	9
	" 11	2	"	2 50	9
	" 12	2	"	2 50	9
	" 13	2	"	2 50	9

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
London Investment Co..	Und. ½ 14	2	Trinity	$2 50	$0 09
	" 15	2	"	2 50	9
	" 16	2	"	2 50	9
	" 17	2	"	2 50	9
	" 18	2	"	2 50	9
	" 3	7	"	4 00	15
	" 4	7	"	4 00	15
	" 5	7	"	4 00	15
	" 5	7	"	4 00	15
	" 9	7	"	4 00	15
	" 10	7	"	4 00	15
	" 11	7	"	4 00	15
	" 12	7	"	4 00	15
	" 17	7	"	4 00	15
	" 19	7	"	4 00	15
	" 18	7	"	4 00	15
	" 20	7	"	4 00	15
	" 21	7	"	4 00	15
	" 22	7	"	4 00	15
	" 2	8	"	3 00	11
	" 3	8	"	3 00	11
	" 4	8	"	3 00	11
	" 5	8	"	3 00	11
	" 6	8	"	3 00	11
	" 7	8	"	3 00	11
	" 8	8	"	3 00	11
	" 9	8	"	3 00	11
	" 10	8	"	3 00	11
	" 11	8	"	3 00	11
	" 12	8	"	3 00	11
	" 13	8	"	3 00	11
	" 14	8	"	3 00	11
	" 15	8	"	3 00	11
	" 1	9	"	2 50	9
	" 2	9	"	2 50	9
	" 3	9	"	2 50	9
	" 4	9	"	2 50	9
	" 5	9	"	2 50	9
	" 6	9	"	2 50	9
	" 12	9	"	2 50	9
	" 13	9	"	2 50	9
	" 14	9	"	2 50	9
	" 15	9	"	2 50	9
	" 16	9	"	2 50	9
	" 17	9	"	2 50	9
	" 18	9	"	2 50	9
	" 19	9	"	2 50	9
	" 20	9	"	2 50	9
	" 12	10	"	2 50	9
	" 13	10	"	2 50	9
	" 14	10	"	2 50	9
	" 15	10	"	2 50	9
	" 16	10	"	2 50	9
	" 17	10	"	2 50	9
	" 18	10	"	2 50	9
	" 19	10	"	2 50	9
	" 20	10	"	2 50	9
	" 21	10	"	2 50	9
	" 22	10	"	2 50	9
	" 1	12	"	2 50	9
	" 2	12	"	2 50	9
	" 3	12	"	2 50	9
	" 4	12	"	2 50	9
	" 5	12	"	2 50	9
	" 6	12	"	2 50	9
	" 7	12	"	2 50	9
	" 8	12	"	2 50	9
	" 9	12	"	2 50	9
	" 10	12	"	2 50	9
	" 11	12	"	2 50	9
	" 12	12	"	2 50	9
	" 13	12	"	2 50	9
	" 14	12	"	2 50	9
	" 15	12	"	2 50	9
	" 16	12	"	2 50	9
	" 17	12	"	2 50	9
	" 18	12	"	2 50	9
	" 19	12	"	2 50	9
	" 20	12	"	2 50	9
	" 21	12	"	2 50	9
	" 22	12	"	2 50	9
	" 1	13	"	2 50	9
	" 2	13	"	2 50	9
	" 3	13	"	2 50	9
	" 4	13	"	2 50	9
	" 5	13	"	2 50	9
	" 6	13	"	2 50	9
	" 7	13	"	2 50	9
	" 8	13	"	2 50	9
	" 9	13	"	2 50	9
	" 10	13	"	2 50	9
	" 11	13	"	2 50	9
	" 12	13	"	2 50	9
	" 13	13	"	2 50	9
	" 14	13	"	2 50	9
	" 1	14	"	2 50	9
	" 2	14	"	2 50	9
	" 3	14	"	2 50	9
	" 4	14	"	2 50	9
	" 5	14	"	2 50	9
	" 6	14	"	2 50	9
	" 7	14	"	2 50	9
	" 8	14	"	2 50	9
	" 9	14	"	2 50	9
	" 10	14	"	2 50	9
	" 11	14	"	2 50	9
	" 12	14	"	2 50	9
	" 13	14	"	2 50	9
	" 14	14	"	2 50	9
	" 15	14	"	2 50	9
	" 16	14	"	2 50	9
	" 17	14	"	2 50	9
	" 18	14	"	2 50	9
	" 19	14	"	2 50	9
	" 20	14	"	2 50	9
	1	29	Lakeside.	3 30	13
	2	29	"	3 30	13
	3	29	"	3 30	13
	4	29	"	3 30	13
	5	29	"	3 30	13
	6	29	"	3 30	13
	7	29	"	3 30	13
	8	29	"	3 30	13
	9	29	"	3 30	13
	10	29	"	3 30	13
	11	29	"	3 30	13
	1	30	"	3 30	13
	2	30	"	3 30	13
	3	30	"	3 30	13
	4	30	"	3 30	13
	5	30	"	3 30	13
	6	30	"	3 30	13
	7	30	"	3 30	13
	8	30	"	3 30	13
	9	30	"	3 30	13
	10	30	"	3 30	13
	11	30	"	3 30	13
	12	30	"	3 30	13
	13	30	"	3 30	13
	14	30	"	3 30	13
	15	30	"	3 30	13
	16	30	"	3 30	13
	1	31	"	3 30	13
	2	31	"	3 30	13
	3	31	"	3 30	13
	4	31	"	3 30	13
	5	31	"	3 30	13
	6	31	"	3 30	13
	7	31	"	3 30	13
	8	31	"	3 30	13
	9	31	"	3 30	13
	10	31	"	3 30	13
	11	31	"	3 30	13
	12	31	"	3 30	13
	13	31	"	3 30	13
	14	31	"	3 30	13
	1	32	"	3 30	13
	2	32	"	3 30	13
	3	32	"	3 30	13
	4	32	"	3 30	13
	5	32	"	3 30	13
	6	32	"	3 30	13
	7	32	"	3 30	13
	8	32	"	3 30	13
	9	32	"	3 30	13
	10	32	"	3 30	13
	11	32	"	3 30	13

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
London Investment Co..	12	32	Lakeside	$3 30	$0 13
	13	32	"	3 30	13
	14	32	"	3 30	13
	15	32	"	3 30	13
	16	32	"	3 30	13
	1	33	"	3 30	13
	2	33	"	3 30	13
	3	33	"	3 30	13
	4	33	"	3 30	13
	5	33	"	3 30	13
	6	33	"	3 30	13
	7	33	"	3 30	13
	8	33	"	3 30	13
	9	33	"	3 30	13
	10	33	"	3 30	13
	11	33	"	3 30	13
	12	33	"	3 30	13
	13	33	"	3 30	13
	14	33	"	3 30	13
	15	33	"	3 30	13
	16	33	"	3 30	13
	1	34	"	3 30	13
	2	34	"	3 30	13
	3	34	"	3 30	13
	4	34	"	3 30	13
	5	34	"	3 30	13
	6	34	"	3 30	13
	7	34	"	3 30	13
	8	34	"	3 30	13
	9	34	"	3 30	13
	10	34	"	3 30	13
	11	34	"	3 30	13
	12	34	"	3 30	13
	13	34	"	3 30	13
	14	34	"	3 30	13
	15	34	"	3 30	13
	16	34	"	3 30	13
	17	34	"	3 30	13
	18	34	"	3 30	13
	19	34	"	3 30	13
	20	34	"	3 30	13
	21	34	"	3 30	13
	22	34	"	3 30	13
	23	34	"	3 30	13
	24	34	"	3 30	13
	25	34	"	3 30	13
	26	34	"	3 30	13
	27	34	"	3 30	13
	28	34	"	3 30	13
	29	34	"	3 30	13
	30	34	"	3 30	13
	31	34	"	3 30	13
	32	34	"	3 30	13
	1	35	"	3 30	13
	2	35	"	3 30	13
	3	35	"	3 30	13
	4	35	"	3 30	13
	5	35	"	3 30	13
	1	36	"	3 30	13
	2	36	"	3 30	13
	3	36	"	3 30	13
	4	36	"	3 30	13
	5	36	"	3 30	13
	1	37	"	3 30	13
	2	37	"	3 30	13
	3	37	"	3 30	13
	4	37	"	3 30	13
	5	37	"	3 30	13
	6	37	"	3 30	13
	7	37	"	3 30	13
	8	37	"	3 30	13
	9	37	"	3 30	13
	10	37	"	3 30	13
	11	37	"	3 30	13
	12	37	"	3 30	13
	13	37	"	3 30	13
	14	37	"	3 30	13
	15	37	"	3 30	13
	16	37	"	3 30	13
	17	37	"	3 30	13
	18	37	"	3 30	13
	19	37	"	3 30	13
	20	37	"	3 30	13
	21	37	"	3 30	13
	22	37	"	3 30	13
	23	37	"	3 30	13
	24	37	"	3 30	13
	25	37	"	3 30	13
	26	37	"	3 30	13
	27	37	"	3 30	13
	28	37	"	3 30	13
	1	38	"	3 30	13
	2	38	"	3 30	13
	3	38	"	3 30	13
	4	38	"	3 30	13
	5	38	"	3 30	13
	6	38	"	3 30	13
	7	38	"	3 30	13
	8	38	"	3 30	13
	9	38	"	3 30	13
	10	38	"	3 30	13
	11	38	"	3 30	13
	12	38	"	3 30	13
	13	38	"	3 30	13
	14	38	"	3 30	13
	15	38	"	3 30	13
	16	38	"	3 30	13
	17	38	"	3 30	13
	18	38	"	3 30	13
	19	38	"	3 30	13
	20	38	"	3 30	13
	21	38	"	3 30	13
	22	38	"	3 30	13
	23	38	"	3 30	13
	24	38	"	3 30	13
	25	38	"	3 30	13
	26	38	"	3 30	13
	27	38	"	3 30	13
	28	38	"	3 30	13
	29	38	"	3 30	13
	30	38	"	3 30	13
	31	38	"	3 30	13
	32	38	"	3 30	13
	1	39	"	3 30	13
	2	39	"	3 30	13
	3	39	"	3 30	13
	4	39	"	3 30	13
	5	39	"	3 30	13
	6	39	"	3 30	13
	7	39	"	3 30	13
	8	39	"	3 30	13
	9	39	"	3 30	13
	10	39	"	3 30	13
	11	39	"	3 30	13
	12	39	"	3 30	13
	13	39	"	3 30	13
	14	39	"	3 30	13
	15	39	"	3 30	13
	16	39	"	3 30	13
	17	39	"	3 30	13
	18	39	"	3 30	13
	19	39	"	3 30	13
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	23	39	"	3 30	13
	24	39	"	3 30	13
	25	39	"	3 30	13
	26	39	"	3 30	13
	27	39	"	3 30	13
	28	39	"	3 30	13
	29	39	"	3 30	13
	30	39	"	3 30	13
	31	39	"	3 30	13
	32	39	"	3 30	13
	1	40	"	3 30	13
	2	40	"	3 30	13
	3	40	"	3 30	13
	4	40	"	3 30	13
	5	40	"	3 30	13
	6	40	"	3 30	13
	7	40	"	3 30	13
	8	40	"	3 30	13
	9	40	"	3 30	13
	10	40	"	3 30	13
	11	40	"	3 30	13
	12	40	"	3 30	13

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
London Investment Co..	13	40	Lakeside	$3 30	$0 13
	14	40	"	3 30	13
	15	40	"	3 30	13
	16	40	"	3 30	13
	17	40	"	3 30	13
	18	40	"	3 30	13
	19	40	"	3 30	13
	20	40	"	3 30	13
	21	40	"	3 30	13
	22	40	"	3 30	13
	23	40	"	3 30	13
	24	40	"	3 30	13
	25	40	"	3 30	13
	26	40	"	3 30	13
	27	40	"	3 30	13
	1	41	"	3 30	13
	2	41	"	3 30	13
	3	41	"	3 30	13
	4	41	"	3 30	13
	5	41	"	3 30	13
	6	41	"	3 30	13
	7	41	"	3 30	13
	8	41	"	3 30	13
	9	41	"	3 30	13
	10	41	"	3 30	13
	11	41	"	3 30	13
	12	41	"	3 30	13
	13	41	"	3 30	13
	14	41	"	3 30	13
	15	41	"	3 30	13
	16	41	"	3 30	13
	17	41	"	3 30	13
	18	41	"	3 30	13
	19	41	"	3 30	13
	20	41	"	3 30	13
	21	41	"	3 30	13
	22	41	"	3 30	13
	23	41	"	3 30	13
	24	41	"	3 30	13
	1	42	"	3 30	13
	2	42	"	3 30	13
	3	42	"	3 30	13
	4	42	"	3 30	13
	5	42	"	3 30	13
	6	42	"	3 30	13
	7	42	"	3 30	13
	8	42	"	3 30	13
	9	42	"	3 30	13
	10	42	"	3 30	13
	11	42	"	3 30	13
	12	42	"	3 30	13
	13	42	"	3 30	13
	14	42	"	3 30	13
	15	42	"	3 30	13
	16	42	"	3 30	13
	17	42	"	3 30	13
	18	42	"	3 30	13
	19	42	"	3 30	13
	20	42	"	3 30	13
	21	42	"	3 30	13
	22	42	"	3 30	13
	23	42	"	3 30	13
	24	42	"	3 30	13
	25	42	"	3 30	13
	26	42	"	3 30	13
	27	42	"	3 30	13
	28	42	"	3 30	13
	29	42	"	3 30	13
	30	42	"	3 30	13
	31	42	"	3 30	13
	32	42	"	3 30	13
	1	43	"	3 30	13
	2	43	"	3 30	13
	3	43	"	3 30	13
	4	43	"	3 30	13
	5	43	"	3 30	13
	6	43	"	3 30	13
	7	43	"	3 30	13
	8	43	"	3 30	13
	9	43	"	3 30	13
	10	43	"	3 30	13
	11	43	"	3 30	13
	12	43	"	3 30	13
	13	43	"	3 30	13
	14	43	"	3 30	13
	15	43	"	3 30	13
	16	43	"	3 30	13
	17	43	"	3 30	13
	18	43	"	3 30	13
	19	43	"	3 30	13
	20	43	"	3 30	13
	21	43	"	3 30	13
	22	43	"	3 30	13
	23	43	"	3 30	13
	24	43	"	3 30	13
	25	43	"	3 30	13
	26	43	"	3 30	13
	27	43	"	3 30	13
	28	43	"	3 30	13
	29	43	"	3 30	13
	30	43	"	3 30	13
	31	43	"	3 30	13
	32	43	"	3 30	13
	1	44	"	3 30	13
	2	44	"	3 30	13
	3	44	"	3 30	13
	4	44	"	3 30	13
	5	44	"	3 30	13
	6	44	"	3 30	13
	7	44	"	3 30	13
	8	44	"	3 30	13
	1	45	"	3 30	13
	2	45	"	3 30	13
	3	45	"	3 30	13
	4	45	"	3 30	13
	5	45	"	3 30	13
	6	45	"	3 30	13
	7	45	"	3 30	13
	8	45	"	3 30	13
	9	45	"	3 30	13
	10	45	"	3 30	13
	11	45	"	3 30	13
	12	45	"	3 30	13
	13	45	"	3 30	13
	14	45	"	3 30	13
	15	45	"	3 30	13
	16	45	"	3 30	13
	17	45	"	3 30	13
	18	45	"	3 30	13
	19	45	"	3 30	13
	20	45	"	3 30	13
	21	45	"	3 30	13
	22	45	"	3 30	13
	23	45	"	3 30	13
	24	45	"	3 30	13
	25	45	"	3 30	13
	26	45	"	3 30	13
	27	45	"	3 30	13
	28	45	"	3 30	13
	29	45	"	3 30	13
	30	45	"	3 30	13
	31	45	"	3 30	13
	1	46	"	3 30	13
	2	46	"	3 30	13
	3	46	"	3 30	13
	4	46	"	3 30	13
	5	46	"	3 30	13
	6	46	"	3 30	13
	7	46	"	3 30	13
	8	46	"	3 30	13
	9	46	"	3 30	13
	10	46	"	3 30	13
	11	46	"	3 30	13
	12	46	"	3 30	13
	13	46	"	3 30	13
	14	46	"	3 30	13
	15	46	"	3 30	13
	16	46	"	3 30	13
	17	46	"	3 30	13
	18	46	"	3 30	13
	19	46	"	3 30	13
	20	46	"	3 30	13
	21	46	"	3 30	13
	22	46	"	3 30	13
	23	46	"	3 30	13
	24	46	"	3 30	13
	25	46	"	3 30	13

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
London Investment Co..	26	46	Lakeside	$3 30	$0 13
	27	46	"	3 30	13
	28	46	"	3 30	13
	29	46	"	3 30	13
	30	46	"	3 30	13
	31	46	"	3 30	13
	32	46	"	3 30	13
	1	47	"	3 30	13
	2	47	"	3 30	13
	3	47	"	3 30	13
	4	47	"	3 30	13
	5	47	"	3 30	13
	6	47	"	3 30	13
	7	47	"	3 30	13
	8	47	"	3 30	13
	9	47	"	3 30	13
	10	47	"	3 30	13
	11	47	"	3 30	13
	12	47	"	3 30	13
	13	47	"	3 30	13
	14	47	"	3 30	13
	15	47	"	3 30	13
	16	47	"	3 30	13
	17	47	"	3 30	13
	1	48	"	3 30	13
	2	48	"	3 30	13
	3	48	"	3 30	13
	4	48	"	3 30	13
	5	48	"	3 30	13
	6	48	"	3 30	13
	7	48	"	3 30	13
	8	48	"	3 30	13
	9	48	"	3 30	13
	10	48	"	3 30	13
	11	48	"	3 30	13
	12	48	"	3 30	13
	13	48	"	3 30	13
	14	48	"	3 30	13
	15	48	"	3 30	13
	16	48	"	3 30	13
	17	48	"	3 30	13
	18	48	"	3 30	13
	19	48	"	3 30	13
	20	48	"	3 30	13
	21	48	"	3 30	13
	22	48	"	3 30	13
	23	48	"	3 30	13
	24	48	"	3 30	13
	25	48	"	3 30	13
	26	48	"	3 30	13
	27	48	"	3 30	13
	28	48	"	3 30	13
	29	48	"	3 30	13
	30	48	"	3 30	13
	31	48	"	3 30	13
	32	48	"	3 30	13
	1	49	"	3 30	13
	2	49	"	3 30	13
	3	49	"	3 30	13
	4	49	"	3 30	13
	5	49	"	3 30	13
	6	49	"	3 30	13
	7	49	"	3 30	13
	8	49	"	3 30	13
	9	49	"	3 30	13
	10	49	"	3 30	13
	11	49	"	3 30	13
	12	49	"	3 30	13
	13	49	"	3 30	13
	14	49	"	3 30	13
	15	49	"	3 30	13
	16	49	"	3 30	13
	17	49	"	3 30	13
	18	49	"	3 30	13
	19	49	"	3 30	13
	20	49	"	3 30	13
	21	49	"	3 30	13
	22	49	"	3 30	13
	23	49	"	3 30	13
	24	49	"	3 30	13
	25	49	"	3 30	13
	26	49	"	3 30	13
	27	49	"	3 30	13
	28	49	"	3 30	13
	29	49	"	3 30	13
	30	49	"	3 30	13
	31	49	"	3 30	13
	32	49	"	3 30	13
	1	50	"	3 30	13
	2	50	"	3 30	13
	3	50	"	3 30	13
	4	50	"	3 30	13
	5	50	"	3 30	13
	6	50	"	3 30	13
	7	50	"	3 30	13
	8	50	"	3 30	13
	9	50	"	3 30	13
	10	50	"	3 30	13
	11	50	"	3 30	13
	12	50	"	3 30	13
	13	50	"	3 30	13
	14	50	"	3 30	13
	15	50	"	3 30	13
	16	50	"	3 30	13
	17	50	"	3 30	13
	18	50	"	3 30	13
	19	50	"	3 30	13
	20	50	"	3 30	13
	21	50	"	3 30	13
	22	50	"	3 30	13
	23	50	"	3 30	13
	24	50	"	3 30	13
	1	51	"	3 30	13
	2	51	"	3 30	13
	3	51	"	3 30	13
	4	51	"	3 30	13
	5	51	"	3 30	13
	6	51	"	3 30	13
	7	51	"	3 30	13
	8	51	"	3 30	13
	9	51	"	3 30	13
	10	51	"	3 30	13
	11	51	"	3 30	13
	12	51	"	3 30	13
	13	51	"	3 30	13
	14	51	"	3 30	13
	15	51	"	3 30	13
	16	51	"	3 30	13
	17	51	"	3 30	13
	18	51	"	3 30	13
	19	51	"	3 30	13
	20	51	"	3 30	13
	21	51	"	3 30	13
	22	51	"	3 30	13
	23	51	"	3 30	13
	24	51	"	3 30	13
	1	52	"	3 30	13
	2	52	"	3 30	13
	3	52	"	3 30	13
	4	52	"	3 30	13
	5	52	"	3 30	13
	6	52	"	3 30	13
	7	52	"	3 30	13
	8	52	"	3 30	13
	9	52	"	3 30	13
	10	52	"	3 30	13
	11	52	"	3 30	13
	12	52	"	3 30	13
	13	52	"	3 30	13
	14	52	"	3 30	13
	15	52	"	3 30	13
	16	52	"	3 30	13
	17	52	"	3 30	13
	18	52	"	3 30	13
	19	52	"	3 30	13
	20	52	"	3 30	13
	21	52	"	3 30	13
	22	52	"	3 30	13
	23	52	"	3 30	13
	24	52	"	3 30	13
	25	52	"	3 30	13
	26	52	"	3 30	13
	27	52	"	3 30	13
	28	52	"	3 30	13
	29	52	"	3 30	13
	30	52	"	3 30	13
	31	52	"	3 30	13

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
London Investment Co..	32	52	Lakeside	$3 30	$0 13
	1	53	"	3 30	13
	2	53	"	3 30	13
	3	53	"	3 30	13
	4	53	"	3 30	13
	5	53	"	3 30	13
	6	53	"	3 30	13
	7	53	"	3 30	13
	8	53	"	3 30	13
	9	53	"	3 30	13
	10	53	"	3 30	13
	11	53	"	3 30	13
	12	53	"	3 30	13
	13	53	"	3 30	13
	14	53	"	3 30	13
	15	53	"	3 30	13
	16	53	"	3 30	13
	17	53	"	3 30	13
	18	53	"	3 30	13
	19	53	"	3 30	13
	20	53	"	3 30	13
	21	53	"	3 30	13
	22	53	"	3 30	13
	23	53	"	3 30	13
	24	53	"	3 30	13
	25	53	"	3 30	13
	26	53	"	3 30	13
	27	53	"	3 30	13
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	" 13	59	"	3 30	13
	" 14	59	"	3 30	13
	" 15	59	"	3 30	13

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
London Investment Co.	Und. hf 16	59	Lakeside	$3 30	$0 13
	" 17	59	"	3 30	13
	" 18	59	"	3 30	13
	" 19	59	"	3 30	13
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	" 31	59	"	3 30	13
	" 32	59	"	3 30	13
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	" 11	60	"	3 30	13
	" 12	60	"	3 30	13
	" 13	60	"	3 30	13
	" 14	60	"	3 50	13
	" 15	60	"	3 30	13
	16	60	"	3 30	13
	" 11	61	"	3 30	13
	" 12	61	"	3 30	13
	" 13	61	"	3 30	13
	" 14	61	"	3 30	13
	" 15	61	"	3 30	13
	" 16	61	"	3 30	13

LANDS.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	ACRES.	VALUE.	TAX.
Andrews, A. L.	sw ne qr, se nw qr, ne sw qr, nw se qr	6	13	69	160	$480	$35 13
Allen, Wm. C.	e hf se qr	4	13	71	160	515	10 27
	sw sw qr	3	13	71			
	nw nw qr	10	13	71			
Allen, Sadie M.	pt nw qr, beg sw cor said tract run n 190 e 80 ft s 190 ft w to beg	7	14	66	...	375	13 48
Brady, James	sw qr	24	13	71	160	250	5 50
Barnwell, R. H.	n hf nw qr, nw ne qr, sw nw qr	15	12	70	160	1,520	19 12
Betts, Edward C.	w hf ne qr, se ne qr	35	16	65	120	150	2 10
Bradbury, Thomas	s hf se qr	27	12	69	160	250	4 75
	n hf ne qr	34	12	69			
Beckwith, Geo., est. of	se nw qr, n hf nw qr	4	16	66	137	550	7 70
Beckwith, Sylvia	se se qr	4	16	66	160	250	3 50
	e hf ne qr, nw ne qr	9	16	66			
Beckwith, Thos. R.	n hf se qr, sw se qr, se sw qr	4	16	66	160	325	4 55
Benson, Isaac	w hf nw qr, w hf sw qr	22	13	71	160	250	5 50
Belcher & Bowler	nw ne qr, se nw qr	6	13	64	160	2,050	66 20
	se sw qr, sw se qr	31	12	64			
Bishop, S. [illegible]	ne sw qr	22	11	65	40	350	4 15
Bowler, S. E.	n hf se qr	1	13	65	160	250	6 00
	w hf sw qr	6	13	64			
Carrington, S. B.	e hf ne nw qr	35	17	65	920	2,800	39 20
	s hf se qr, se sw qr	26	17	65			
	sw ne qr	27	17	65			
	s hf nw qr	28	17	65			
	ne se qr	32	17	65			
	sw ne qr	29	17	65			
	s hf sw qr, sw se qr	25	17	65			
Callaway, Chauncy	sw sw qr, se sw qr	4	13	66	680	1,860	40 92
	ne ne qr, se ne qr, ne se qr	8	13	66			
	n hf n hf sw qr	9	13	66			
	n hf nw qr	10	13	66			
Campbell, Alexander	ne qr	15	12	64	160	250	5 00
Clements, D. N.	se ne qr, e hf se qr	2	13	64	160	445	11 53
	ne ne qr	11	13	64			
Copeland, David	w hf ne qr, n hf nw qr	15	13	70	800	2,495	52 32
	e hf ne qr, e hf se qr, sw ne qr, w hf se qr, ne sw qr	9	13	70			
	nw qr	14	13	71			
	sw qr	10	13	70			
Cone, Sidney	s hf nw qr, ne nw qr	33	11	67	120	250	4 75
Dart, B. L.	e hf ne qr, n hf se qr	24	15	67	160	250	3 50
Deubré, Samuel H.	pt nw se qr, lying n of the C. K. & N. rt way	1	11	64	2	30	1 42
Doonan, Mrs. Julia	e hf sw qr, s hf se qr	9	16	65	160	300	5 10
Duncan, Peter A., est. of	sw sw qr	8	13	64	40	110	1 52
Duncan, James	se qr	3	13	63	160	850	27 22
Duncan, James C.	ne qr	3	13	63	160	250	7 00
Dwyer, John	sw nw qr	3	14	71	40	150	2 70
Faber, Otto	sw se qr	32	11	64	40	110	1 70
	w hf lot 1 of ne qr, sw ne qr, nw se qr	5	12	64	124	330	3 37
Fleishman, Fred	s hf nw qr, n hf sw qr	29	11	65	160	1,185	23 76
Fitzgerald, Theo	e hf ne qr, e hf se qr	2	13	65	160	575	11 85
Fisher, Geo. L.	e hf nw qr	34	11	69	80	100	1 90
Fugit, E. P.	n hf nw qr	23	16	66	80	325	10 57
Fuller, J. H.	sw se qr, nw se qr	23	16	66	200	900	14 86
	n hf ne qr, se ne qr	25	16	66			
Garbrich, J. C.	s hf sw qr, sw se qr	12	17	67	160	300	10 00
	nw ne qr	13	17	67			
Gaines, Wm.	ne ne qr	5	13	65	78	265	7 56
	nw nw qr	4	13	65			
Griswald, E. F., est. of	e hf nw qr, sw nw qr, ne sw qr	23	13	71	160	325	10 06
Gilmore, John	ne qr	17	13	65	160	250	5 25
Haver, Edwin B.	ne ne qr	1	14	65	40	50	1 00
Haver & McClelland	und hf s hf	18	11	39	320	450	8 55
	und hf n hf	19	11	39			
Hills, S. S.	se qr, s hf ne qr, nw ne qr, e hf nw qr	8	11	65	360	1,900	40 90
	sw nw qr	9	11	65			
Hogue, Emily	e hf sw qr, w hf se qr	13	13	70	160	225	4 05
Houghton, T. F.	e hf se qr	35	12	71	160	780	14 04
	nw nw qr	1	13	71			
	ne ne qr	2	13	71			
Holmes, Charlotta M.	w hf se qr	35	13	67	80	160	2 72
Hunt, Mrs. A. D.	w hf sw qr	27	12	69	160	355	7 70
	ne se qr, se ne qr	28	12	69			
Jackson, Geoffrey A.	pt nw nw sw, (see description)	8	14	66	...	100	3 38
Jones, James M.	nw sw qr	19	11	69	160	200	4 80
	n hf se qr, sw se qr	24	11	70			
Jones, Jno.	n hf sw qr, nw se qr, sw ne qr	25	11	67	160	250	3 75
Johnson, Chas.	ne qr	17	13	64	160	250	9 10
Knasen, Chas. F., est. of	w hf sw qr	3	11	69	80	150	2 85
Kessee, Jno.	n hf nw qr, se nw qr, ne sw qr	18	12	70	160	275	7 65
Kiefer, James D.	sw qr	6	12	70	160	250	6 50
Keubesh, J. L.	w hf nw qr	22	12	72	160	300	7 82
	e hf ne qr	21	12	72			
Bradbury, Thos.	s hf se qr	27	12	69	160	250	4 74
	n hf ne qr	34	12	69			
Lair, F. S.	e hf nw qr, sw ne qr, nw se qr	4	13	63	160	250	9 10
Leiberman, Anton	w hf sw qr	26	13	67	160	250	5 25
	se se	27	13	67			
	nw nw	35	13	67			
Love, Harry	sw nw qr, w hf sw qr, se sw qr	31	15	68	160	250	4 50
Mathis, Chas. M.	e hf ne qr, ne se qr	2	11	63	170	300	4 60
	nw sw qr	1	11	63			
Mayes, E. R.	w hf nw qr, ne nw qr, nw ne qr	7	13	65	[illegible]	250	[illegible] 95
Moran, John A.	w hf nw qr	25	13	66	[illegible]	250	3 50
	e hf ne qr	25	15	66			
Montagon, Bonetto	s hf se qr, e hf sw qr	25	11	64	[illegible]	150	5 00
Moss, C. P.	e hf se qr	24	14	70	150	[illegible]	4 00
	w hf sw qr	25	14	70			
[illegible], Mrs. [illegible]	n hf sw qr	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	[illegible]

LANDS—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	ACRES.	VALUE.	TAX.
Murphy, S. A.	s hf se qr	5	13	70	160	$200	$6 20
	n hf ne qr	10	13	70			
	n hf se qr, ne sw qr	5	13	70	130	250	10 49
	nw sw	2	13	70			
Murray, John	w hf se qr, w hf ne qr	2	13	65	160	750	32 95
McGrath, Thos	se qr	27	13	71	160	250	5 50
McGlaughlin, W. F.	e hf e hf	28	17	67	160	250	7 45
McKenzie, John H.	e hf se qr, nw se ne sw qr	24	11	65	160	250	3 50
Nailor, F. L.	w hf sw qr, w hf nw qr	14	12	71	160	275	11 65
Nash, E. F.	se nw qr, w hf ne qr, se ne qr	6	15	66	200	250	3 50
	sw nw qr	5	15	66			
Parker, T. L.	n hf sw qr, w hf se qr	[illegible]	12	66	160	400	7 60
Patterson, John	ne nw qr, nw ne qr	20	13	68	120	300	7 50
	se sw qr, sw se qr	17	13	68			
[illegible]	e hf sw qr	5	15	60	122	375	8 10
	ne nw qr	2	15	61			
	w hf sw qr, se sw qr	35	14	61	120	675	8 10
[illegible]	pt sw nw qr 15 acres platted	28	14	68	15	20	28
Porter, A. S.	nw se qr, w hf ne qr	36	12	71	160	2,400	43 20
	sw se qr	25	12	71			
Scarsweather, Alice	s hf nw qr, n hf sw qr	15	12	65	160	310	8 57
Schamp, W. F.	sw qr	22	12	69	160	250	10 25
Smith, Wm	e hf se qr, sw se qr, se ne qr	20	12	69	160	425	10 35
Smith, C. A.	s hf ne qr, se nw qr, n hf se qr, ne sw qr, sw se qr	25	15	65	280	1,555	22 78
Shockley, Thos.	se se qr	5	12	63	160	250	6 33
	sw sw qr	4	12	63			
	w hf nw qr	9	12	63			
	n hf ne qr, se ne qr, ne se qr	25	11	64	150	325	6 33
Scott, Jane	sw sw qr	25	12	69	160	300	3 30
	se se qr	26	12	69			
	ne ne qr	35	12	69			
	nw nw qr	36	12	69			
Stump, Alvin	n hf sw qr, nw se qr	2	12	69	220	1,955	36 15
Schurbert, E. R.	n hf ne qr, e hf nw qr	5	12	67	160	1,070	16 00
	s hf of w 20 rods of se se qr	32	11	67	5	25	1 28
Theibadeau, Joseph S.	s hf ne qr, nw ne qr, ne nw qr	4	13	69	160	420	10 02
Tipton, J. W.	nw qr, w hf ne qr	5	12	64	480	1,755	25 57
	ne qr, e hf nw qr	6	12	64			
Tipton, Martha V.	sw qr	5	12	64	320	450	6 30
	e hf se qr	6	12	64			
	e hf ne qr	7	12	64			
Thompkins, O. E.	e hf ne qr, e hf se qr	4	13	65	160	375	13 78
Tacott, E., est. of	und qr, w hf nw qr, ne nw qr, nw sw qr	9	13	68	160	50	2 02
Thompson, W. Finley	e hf se qr	5	12	67	80	160	5 92
	ne se qr	4	12	67	40	80	2 96
Thompson, Ada Mary	pt sw nw qr, not platted ex one acre	5	12	67	15	50	1 12
	pt nw sw qr, not platted	5	12	67	8	15	55
	pt sw sw qr, n of creek except Cascade add	5	12	67	3	10	37
	pt nw se sw qr, lying n of Monument creek	5	12	67	2½	10	37
Walsh, David F.	e hf se qr	28	13	65	80	150	3 55
Walsh, E. G.	s hf nw qr, ne sw qr	5	13	65	159	2,855	49 54
	se ne qr, less one acre for school	5	13	65			
Walters, G. W.	e hf ne qr	1	13	63	160	200	5 50
	s hf nw qr	1	13	63			
Walker, E. B.	e hf ne qr	35	12	64	160	1,470	17 38
	w hf nw qr	36	12	64			
Wilson, J. O.	und hf ne nw qr, nw sw qr, e hf w hf nw qr	3	14	65	240	480	8 10
	und hf n hf nw qr, sw nw qr, ne sw qr, sw ne qr	2	14	65	100	200	3 40
	und hf ne nw qr, nw ne qr, s hf sw qr	25	13	65	80	100	2 72
	und hf s hf se qr	25	13	65	40	85	1 45
Wright, Silas	w hf ne qr, nw se qr	36	13	72	320	875	16 75
	w hf se qr, w hf ne qr, ne ne qr	9	13	72			
Woods, S. N.	pt nw nw sw, beg 92 ft n of sw cor nw nw sw qr sec 8, run s 50 ft, e 248 ft, n 50 ft, w 248 ft to beg	8	14	66	...	450	14 98
Young, E. L.	e hf ne qr, e hf se qr	3	13	71	160	275	4 95
Lentz, Frank F.	pt se se qr	6	14	66	...	200	6 66
	and pt ne ne, beg at point on n boundary line Columbia st 375 ft easterly from the point of intersection of said n line Columbia st, run w 75 1/10 ft, n 200 ft, w 220 ft, n 26 ft, w 70 ft, southerly and easterly 220 ft	7	14	66			
Chamberlin & Malcomb	pt ne se of sw qr	5	11	67	8	80	2 96
Unknown	se nw qr	9	15	60	40	50	60
	nw ne qr	9	15	60	40	50	60
	se ne qr	9	15	60	40	50	60
	sw ne qr	9	15	60	40	50	60
	sw nw qr	20	11	60	40	50	60
	nw ne	27	12	64	40	50	85
	ne ne	27	12	64	40	50	85
	se ne qr	27	12	64	40	50	85
	ne se qr	27	12	64	40	50	85
	nw se qr	13	16	66	40	75	1 05
	pt nw nw qr, lying n and w of D. & R. G. Ry	4	11	67	...	25	93
	und hf ne ne	32	13	67	20	337	6 24
	und hf se ne	32	13	67	20	337	6 24
	und hf ne se	32	13	67	20	337	3 26
	nw se qr	21	16	67	40	75	1 05
	sw se qr	21	16	67	40	75	1 05
	se nw qr	23	12	71	40	50	1 10
	ne sw qr	23	12	71	40	50	1 10
	nw se	23	12	71	40	50	1 10
	sw se	23	12	71	40	50	1 10
	pt ne qr, lying w of n'y road	24	12	71	30	100	2 26
	[illegible] ne se qr, beg sw cor said tract run n 180 ft, e 217 ft, s 180 ft, w 217 ft to beg	12	14	67	...	200	6 66
Martin, Mrs. A. M.	pt sw sw nw, beg 407 ft n of sw cor said tract run e 122 ft to w line Valley ave, n'y along w line Valley ave 50½ ft, west'y to w line sec 7, south 50 ft to beg	7	14	66	...	75	2 50
Morton, Henry	pt sw qr, beg 1,154 ft s of centre of sec 3, run n 80° 30' w 29' 30" e 477 ft, s 168, w 792 ft e to qr cor bet secs 3 and 10, thence to beg	3	14	67	5	200	5 40
McGaw, Alex	pt sw qr, beg 33 ft e of sec line bet secs 17 and 18 and 33 ft n of what would be continuation of n line Costilla st, run 135½ ft e 135½ ft, s 135½ ft, w 135½ ft to beg	17	14	66	...	400	[illegible] 52
[illegible]	w hf se qr, e hf sw qr	26	15	67	160	400	6 80
	e hf se qr	35	12	67	80	200	3 40
	ne qr	2	11	67	160	380	6 45
	ne qr	35	13	67	160	400	6 80
	s hf nw qr	23	13	67	80	200	3 40
Bancroft, Wm	beg at pt 130 ft n from sw cor of ne se qr, run s to w side Cooper ave, thence n 75 ft w to w line sub S Y, 75 ft to beg	12	14	67	...	300	5 33
Palmer Lake Town Co.	pt sw nw qr, pt n hf sw qr	4	11	67	...	[illegible]	8 35
	pt w hf se nw qr, s of Palmer Lake	4	11	67	...	20	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
London Investment Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LANDS—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	ACRES.	VALUE.	TAX.
London Investment Co.	s hf se ne qr	8	11	67	20	$[illegible] 80	$2 96
	pt sw sw qr, s and w of D. & R. G.	4	11	67	4	20	74
	sw nw qr	9	11	67	40	80	2 96
	pt e hf nw qr, s of D. & R. G.	9	11	67	75	150	5 55
	pt nw ne qr, s and w of D. & R. G.	9	11	67	3½	15	55
	pt sw ne qr, except R. R.	9	11	67	32⅗	80	2 25
	pt se ne qr, s of D. & R. G.	9	11	67	26 1/10	55	2 03
	pt sw nw qr, s of D. & R. G.	10	11	67	22 3/10	45	77
	w hf sw qr	10	11	67	80	160	3 52
	s hf	9	11	67	320	640	23 68
	e hf se qr	8	11	67	80	160	5 92
	e hf sw ne qr	17	11	67	120	240	6 88

MANITOU.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Barbour, Wm. H.	3	2	Lacey's Sub	$710	$17 57
Carne, Joseph	[illegible]	...	Sumner	845	34 38
Devlin, Ella	w 25 ft of 1	C	Hall sub	200	3 55
Park, ———	33	...	[illegible]'s Sub	25	1 66
Pomeroy, Lucy E.	n 40 ft of 26	A		725	23 24
Richards, S. [illegible]	2	5	Fairview	1	2
	3	5	"	1	2
	4	5	"	1	2
	5	5	"	1	2
	6	5	"	1	2
	17	5	"	1	2
	18	5	"	1	2
	19	5	"	1	2
	32	5	"	1	2
	33	5	"	1	2
	34	5	"	1	2
	37	5	"	1	2
	38	5	"	1	2
	39	5	"	1	2
	4	6	"	1	2
	5	6	"	1	2
	8	6	"	1	2
	10	6	"	1	2
	37	6	"	1	2
	38	6	"	1	2
	39	6	"	1	2
	40	6	"	1	2
	1	7	"	1	2
	2	7	"	1	2
	3	7	"	1	2
	4	7	"	1	2
	[illegible]	8	"	1	2
	10	8	"	1	2
	11	8	"	1	2
	12	8	"	1	2
	37	8	"	1	2
	38	8	"	1	2
	39	8	"	1	2
	40	8	"	1	2
	1	9	"	1	2
	2	9	"	1	2
	3	9	"	1	2
	4	9	"	1	2
	9	9	"	1	2
	10	9	"	1	2
	11	9	"	1	2
	12	9	"	1	2
	13	9	"	1	2
	14	9	"	1	2
	15	9	"	1	2
	16	9	"	1	2
	17	9	"	1	2
	18	9	"	1	2
	19	9	"	1	2
	20	9	"	1	2
	21	9	"	1	2
	22	9	"	1	2
	23	9	"	1	2
	24	9	"	1	2
	25	9	"	1	2
	26	9	"	1	2
	27	9	"	1	2
	28	9	"	1	2
	29	9	"	1	2
	6	10	"	1	2
	7	10	"	1	2
	8	10	"	1	2
	9	10	"	1	2
	22	10	"	1	2
	23	10	"	1	2
	24	10	"	1	2
	25	10	"	1	2
	31	10	"	1	2
	32	10	"	1	2
	4	11	"	1	2
	5	11	"	1	2
	6	11	"	1	2
	7	11	"	1	2
	8	11	"	1	2
	9	11	"	1	2
	10	11	"	1	2
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	1	2
	33	12	"	1	2
	34	12	"	1	2
	35	12	"	1	2
	36	12	"	1	2
	6	14	"	1	2
	7	14	"	1	2
	8	14	"	1	2
	9	14	"	1	2
	38	14	"	1	2
	39	14	"	1	2
	40	14	"	1	2
	1	15	"	1	2
	2	15	"	1	2
	3	15	"	1	2
	4	15	"	1	2
	5	15	"	1	2
	6	15	"	1	2
	7	15	"	1	2
	8	15	"	1	2
	9	15	"	1	2
	10	15	"	1	2
	13	15	"	1	2
	14	15	"	1	2
	15	15	"	1	2
	16	15	"	1	2
	17	15	"	1	2
	18	15	"	1	2
	19	15	"	1	2
	20	15	"	1	2
	21	15	"	1	2
	23	15	"	1	2
	24	15	"	1	2
	25	15	"	1	2
	26	15	"	1	2
	27	15	"	1	2
	28	15	"	1	2
	29	15	"	1	2
	30	15	"	1	2
	31	15	"	1	2
	32	15	"	1	2
	33	15	"	1	2
	34	15	"	1	2
	35	15	"	1	2
	36	15	"	1	2
	37	15	"	1	2
	14	16	"	1	2
	15	16	"	1	2
	16	16	"	1	2
	17	16	"	1	2
	26	16	"	1	2
	30	16	"	1	2
	31	16	"	1	2
	32	16	"	1	2
	33	16	"	1	2
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]